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U. S. Department of Agriculture

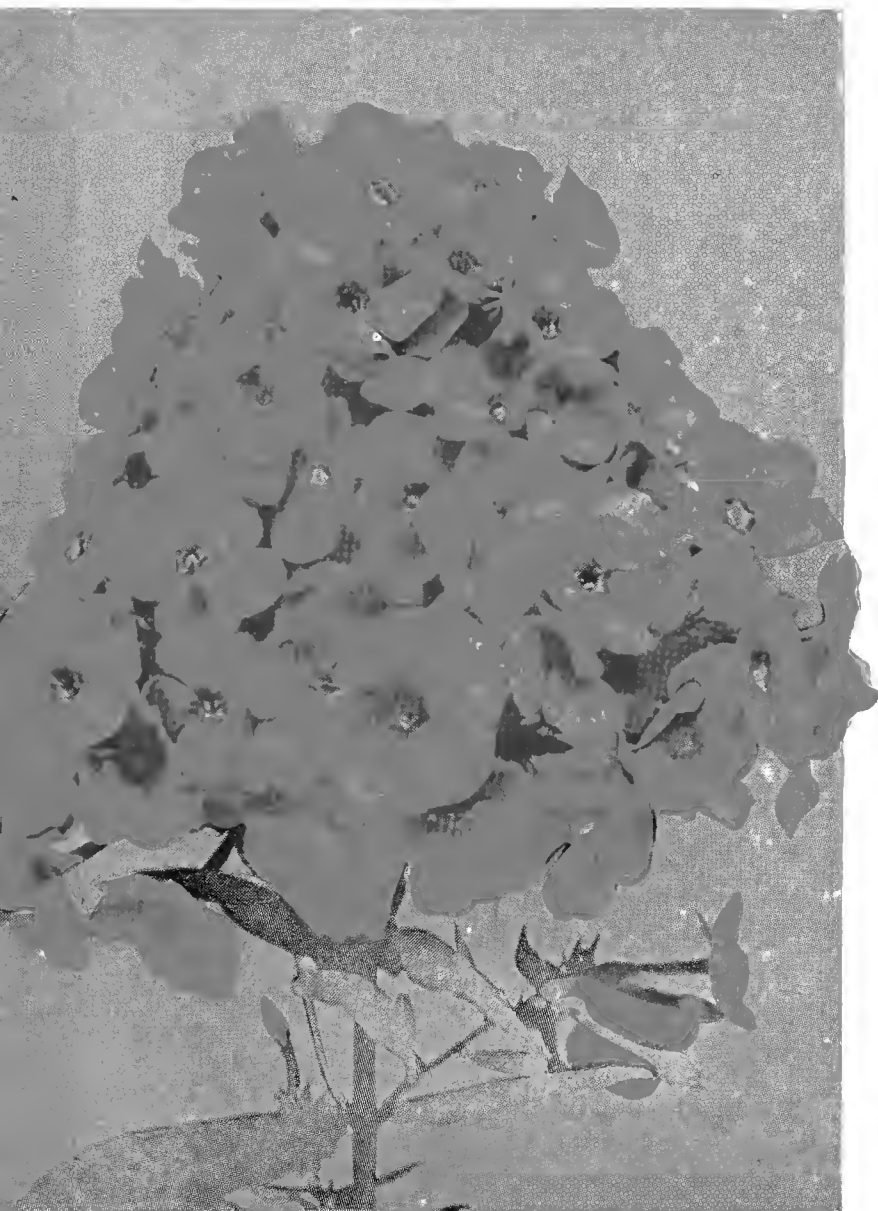


*Hardy Native
and Imported*
**ALPINES and
PERENNIALS**

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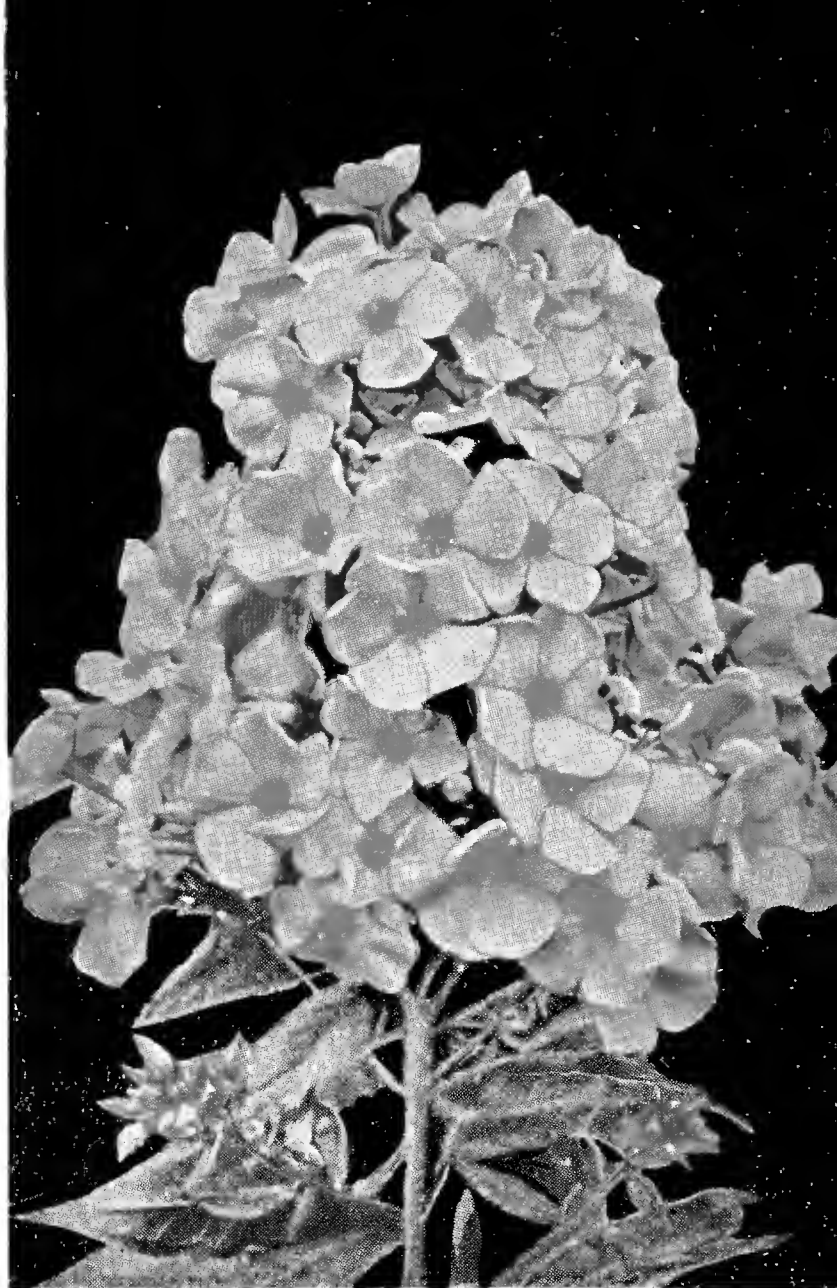


1937



Leo Schlagater

PHLOX, Leo Schlagater—Large clusters of scarlet-carminé flowers. Tall. 35c each. Page 34.



Phlox

PHLOX, Mrs. Van Beuningen—Large rich salmon-red flowers, very free flowering. Medium. 35c each. Page 35.



PHLOX RIJNSTROOM in border. Large trusses of rose pink flowers on strong 3 to 4 ft. stems. One of the most popular varieties for massing. 25c each.

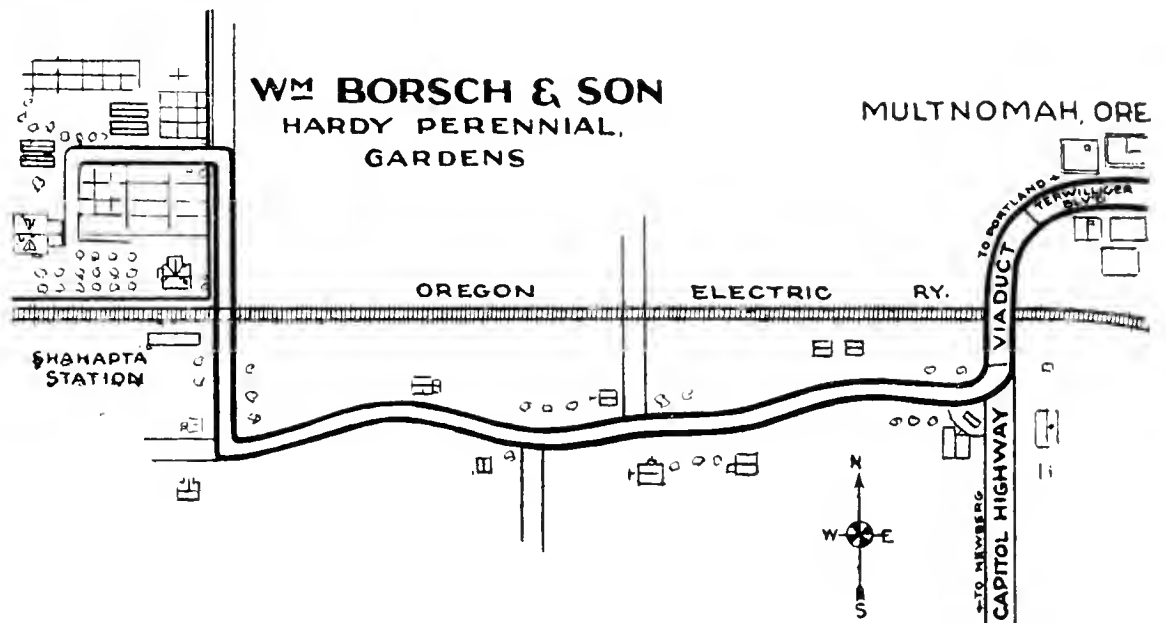
Borsch's Oregon Grown Hardy Alpines and Border Perennials

ALL OF THE STOCK offered in this catalog is grown on our grounds. Plants are exposed to the biting cold east wind which pays us a visit three or four times each winter. Varieties, with a few exceptions as noted in the catalog, which cannot withstand the cold wind and weather in our gardens, are discarded, as we are growers of **HARDY PLANTS**.

Plants grown from cuttings or root divisions are guaranteed to be true to form and color. Plants grown from seeds are from seed stocks obtained from the most reliable sources, but are not guaranteed as to form and color.

Location

Take Multnomah-Maplewood Bus, which will take you directly to our Gardens—ask the driver. Six miles southwest of Portland, via Terwilliger Boulevard to Multnomah. Follow first road to your right after you have crossed the Multnomah Viaduct to S. W. 45th Ave.



We have spent a large sum of money incorporating crushed rock screenings and peat moss into our soil. This allows plant to make a stronger root system and that is the most important part of a plant.

Non-Warranty Is Condition of All Sales Made

On account of there being so many causes for failure over which we have no control such as poor or improper soil, unfavorable weather, ignorant or careless culture, we can assume no responsibility after stock is delivered.

Risk

All goods are at purchaser's risk after they are delivered to the forwarding companies and we receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition.

Prices of Plants

A dozen plants of the same variety or color will be sold at ten times the single plant price. For example, plants priced at 25c each will be \$2.50 per dozen. Three plants of the same variety or color at dozen rate. Special prices on larger lots.

We prepay postage on all orders over \$5.00 in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California (excepting on Trees and Shrubs). Others please add 10% for points west, and 15% for points east of the Mississippi. All excess money will be refunded.

FIRM PLANTING

We would specially emphasize the need of firm planting, pressing the soil firmly round the roots. Insecure planting is a frequent cause of failure. Frost will frequently lift newly planted stock; when this occurs the soil must again be firmly pressed around the roots.



NEW AND NOTEWORTHY HARDY PLANTS FOR 1937

The following list includes the newer introductions and also items which, due to difficulty of propagation or for other reasons, are always scarce and in good demand.

ADENOPHORA *potanini—Pale blue, bell-shaped flowers in elegant slender spikes. Comes from Turkestan and worthy of a place in alpine garden. 50c each.

AETHIONEMA—A very valuable family of plants for the alpine garden, especially for dry, hot situations. Given a chance to root deeply they will bloom profusely and in two years make decidedly ornamental shrublets. Full sun, in any loose soil, fairly rich in leaf mold. Their flowering period is from May to July.

*armenum—Of neat and compact habit, 3 to 4 inches high, with many crowded blue-grey leaves, short and pointed. The charming veined pinky flowers are in close elongated domes. 50c each.

*coridifolium — Makes a many stemmed bushling, the twigs thick-set with short, oblong blue-grey leaves, and covered with large pink flowers. 6 to 8 inches. 50c each.

*grandiflorum—Forms a loose bush of 12 inches or more, with long, blunt blue-grey leaves. The flower spikes are loose and lovely, the flowers being pink and the largest of the race. The true plant is very rare. 50c each.

*Warley Rose—Makes compact bushlets, 4 to 6 inches high, covered with bright rose pink flowers, resembling a miniature *Daphne cneorum*. 50c each.

AJUGA *metallica crispa*—A rare form, very compact, with crinkly leaves of a deep green color, shaded with a metallic hue. For a moist, shaded spot. 40c each.

ALYSSUM *borzaeanum — Trailing habit, with silvery grey leaves and pretty yellow flowers from May to July. Rare and choice. 50c each.

*idaeum — A rare treasure, of prostrate habit, with silvery foliage and soft yellow flowers all summer. 50c each.

*saxatile fl. pl.—Double flowering form of saxatile, the double flowers giving a richer appearance to the bright yellow. Plants bloom freely from May to November. 50c each.

ANCHUSA *Feltham Pride*—Of more compact habit than the *italica* type, with very large flowers of bright blue. 3 feet. 35c each.

* Alpines or Rock plants.

ANEMONE *baldensis—A true high alpine from Europe. Neat tufts of dark green deep cut foliage and many white star-shaped flowers on 6 inch stems. 75c each.

***albicyanea** — Belongs to the pulsatilla group, with large flowers of lilac. New and rare. 10 inches. 35c each.

nemorosa—The Wood Anemone. Give them a woodland soil and shade and their creeping root-stalks will soon make wide mats. Large flowers on 6 to 8 inch stems during May and June.

nemorosa alba plena—Double white flowers. 50c each.

nemorosa allenii—Very large clear lavender blue flowers. 60c each.

nemorosa Blue Bonnet—Pale blue flowers. Rare. 60c each.

nemorosa robinsoniana—Pale powder blue with a buff reverse. 35c each.

nemorosa Royal Blue—A very rich blue. Rare. 75c each.

***pulsatilla var. alba** — White flowering form of *A. pulsatilla*. 50c each.

September Charm — A *hupehensis* hybrid with delicate silvery pink flowers, shaded rose and mauve. September. 2 feet. 35c each.

***vernalis**—(Lady of the Snow) Large white flowers which are bluish on the reverse of the petals. Easily grown in well drained, rather poor soil, and open positions. 75c each.

ANTHEMIS Sancta Johannis—A new color in this family, being deep orange yellow. Medium size flowers in nice heads. fine for both border and cutting. Full sun in soil not too rich. 50c each.

AQUILEGIA *discolor—A very rare species, dwarf and compact, with bicolored flowers of blue and white. 12 inches. 50c each.

aurea—From the sub-alpine woods of Macedonia, forming cushions of pretty foliage, from which rise up 18 inch stems with large yellowish flowers. Rare. 50c each.

***jucunda** — (Siberian Columbine) Broad petals of powder blue with clear white petals in a wide five-lobed looking cup at the center. Requires a rich soil, perfectly porous, with a mixture of rock chips and sharp drainage. 50c each.

longissima—Native of Texas and Mexico. Large yellow flowers with long spurs,

from 4 to 5 inches long, always hanging down, on 2 to 3 ft. stems. Very rare in cultivation. 35c and 50c each.

***saximontana (brevistyla)** — A miniature *A. caerulea* with shorter spurs. Blooms profusely in spring, then off and on all summer. Very attractive foliage, with the blue flowers on 6 inch stems. 75c each.

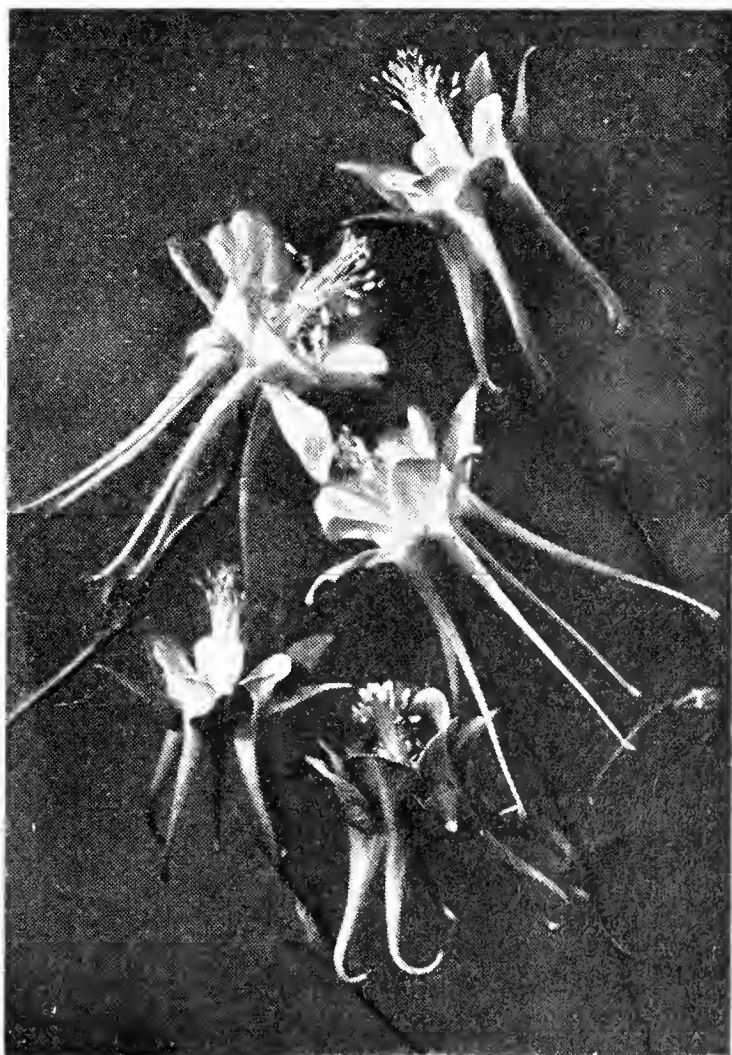
ARABIS — (Rockcress) While very hardy the following species require soil more or less gritty and sharp drainage. Top dressing of crushed stone is beneficial.

***androsacea** — A lovely small, compact plant from Taurus, forming clumps of neat rosettes, reminiscent of those of *Androsace villosa*, being silver-silky with hairs. Very rare. 50c each.

***Ferdinand Coburg**—A 10 year search was finally rewarded when we secured a few plants of the true plant. Makes neat carpets with white flowers. Very rare. 50c each

***sundermanni**—This was also found after a long search. Neat rosettes of greyish leaves, very compact in habit. One of the most rare *Arabis*. 50c each.

ARENARIA *purpurascens—Unique in having rosy-lilac flowers which hide the mats of glossy foliage from May to July. 2 inches. 50c each.



Aquilegia

* Alpines or Rock plants.

ARTEMISIA *schmidtiana nana — A rare dwarf species with very fine cut silvery-white leaves, as compact as moss. A worthwhile foliage plant. 6 inches. 50c each.

ASARUM—(Wild Ginger) A native ground cover for shady places, in moist rich soil.

***arifolium** — Arrowleaf Ginger, which describes shape of foliage, which is usually mottled. 50c each.

***shuttleworthi**—Large Bloom Ginger, having the largest flowers of the Wild Gingers. Marbled foliage. 50c each.

***virginicum**—A rare species from Virginia with foliage usually marbled. 50c each.

ASTER frikart-Wonder of Stafa — In our opinion the best of the tall growing Asters introduced to date. Of branching habit, it produces large lavender blue flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems, making wonderful cutflowers. A thin layer of powdered tobacco dust placed under the roots when planting, or pouring nicotine insecticides over them after they are in place, is the best preventive for the aphids which sometimes attack these plants. 50c and 75c each.

ASTERS - MICHAELMAS DAISIES — The Hardy Perennial Border is not complete if the Michaelmas Daisies have been omitted. The following are the newest and best so far introduced and we can not recommend them too highly.

Noviae-angliae section—The varieties in this section have large flowers which are produced in terminal clusters on branches 4 to 6 ft. stems.

Mount Rainier—Large pure white flowers, easily the best of its color in this section. 50c each.

Mrs. F. W. Fitzpatrick—The large flowers are borne in broad panicles and are of a deep blue-violet, with golden stamens. It is one of the latest of this type to bloom and a strong robust grower, entirely resistant to mildew and other diseases. 6 ft. 50c each.

novi-belgi section—The stems or stalks of the following are not as stiff or hard as those of the novae-angliae section. The large flowers are produced on long branching, graceful sprays in great profusion from Sept. to Nov.

Chas. Wilson—A bright red which in our opinion is the best of its color to date. Sept. to frost. 3 to 4 ft. high. 50c each.

Mount Everest—A wonderful white Aster, forming tall, well shaped, pointed pyramids with an abundance of lateral growths, which flower right down to the

ground. The dead white flowers are large, with a very small eye. 5 ft. 35c each.

Pink Nymph—The flowers open a rich rosy red, later changing to a brighter pink. 4 ft. 35c each.

White Plume — A hybrid showing its ericoides blood by the feathery foliage and small white flowers. A good companion to Burbanks Charming. Sprays make wonderful fillers for bouquets. 50c each.

CAMPANULA—Alpine Species.

***allioni** — (alpestris) Large lilac colored flowers, the largest for the size of the plants of any of the Campanula, studding the ground on inch high stems. While very rare, it is not difficult in stony soil. 75c each.

***arvatica**—A very rare species from the limiest crevices and screes in Spain. Forms wide mats from which rise slender 2 to 4 inch stems with lovely violet stars. A very stony soil, with leaf mold and lime. June to Sept. 50c each.

***carpatica nana**—A very dwarf and compact form of this species with large lavender blue flowers on 3 to 4 inch stems. In our opinion one of the most beautiful rock garden Campanula, comparing very favorably with *C. raineri* in beauty and being much more tractable in the garden. 50c each.

***elatinoides**—Trailing species, with hairy, scalloped leaves and star-shaped flowers of pale blue. 50c each.

***excisa** — Rather frail-looking in growth, but makes wide mats if planted in gritty soil and given a little water. The long, narrow-tubed bells of blue have punched-out hole at the base of each segment. 50c each.

***lasiocarpa**—A very rare Japanese species from the high rocky mountains of Kamchatka and Arctic America. The leaves are spoon shaped, oblong and pointed and all clearly toothed or even gashed with long and definite sharp teeth. The large erect bluebells, wide and opulent, are carried singly on 6 inch stems. A well drained gritty soil. June to Sept. 50c each.

***piperi**—A rare species found only in the Olympic Mts. of Washington state. Distinctive shining Holly-like evergreen foliage, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, forming charming rosettes. A dainty open, bright blue flower with a protruding stamen of reddish brown, on 2 to 4 inch stems. Plant in narrow crevices, in very stony soil. Prefers east or north exposure. 75c each.

***planiflora**—A rare native from the Rocky Mts., suggesting a most condensed form of *C. persicifolia*. The leaves are smooth, leathery and scalloped, in a very com-

CAMPANULA—Continued.

compact tuft. The large round flat flowers sit very tightly on the 8 inch stems. Justly described by an eminent authority as "a very dressy little alpine." 50c each.

***rotundifolia fl. pl.**—Formerly listed as *rhomboidalis fl. pl.* Double flowering form of *C. rotundifolia*, with lavender blue flowers. 50c each.

***saxifraga**—Tufted narrow foliage, which is attractive in itself. Large deep blue or purple-blue wide-open bell-shaped flowers on 6 to 8 inch stem from early May to July. Very choice and rare. A very gritty soil in full sun. 35c and 50c each.

***stansfieldi**—A very rare and lovely hybrid with short, hairy leaves and 4 to 6 inch branches, stems ending in pendant bells of soft, warm violet. The demand for this variety is far greater than the supply. 50c and 75c each.

***tommasiniana**—A late flowering treasure for the alpine garden, blooming from July to Sept. Long, narrow pale purple bells carried on slender, branching 8 to 12 inch stems. 75c each.

***waldsteiniana**—A very rare species from Dalmatia for the limestone crevices or scree. Neat bush-like plants, 4 to 6 inches high, with beautiful wide stars of violet-blue. \$1.00 each.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM Beaute Nivelloise—One of the largest flowered Shastas we have seen. The fringed double petalled flowers measure up to 7 inches across, on sturdy stems. Very free flowering. 30 inches. 50c each.

CHRYSOPTERIS *falcata—Ground Gold. An excellent plant for rather dry situations in the alpine garden or rock wall. Covered with golden Daisy-like flowers from July to Sept. 10 inches. 35c each.

CLINTONIA andrewsiana—A very rare native of southern Oregon, in deep, cool woods, and the showiest of the group. Clumps of glossy foliage and loose heads of rose-pink flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems, to be followed by berries of a brilliant hue. Best in clayey soils rich in leaf mold. Very rare. 50c each.

COPTIS *asplenifolia—The nicest of our native Gold-Threads (alluding to the long bright yellow root-stalks) the foliage being more finely cut than in any of the others. Rare. 50c each.

DELPHINIUM *bicolor—Royal purple and white flowers on 10 inch stems. Humus soil, good drainage and chance to dry out after blooming necessary. Probably the prettiest of the native Delphiniums. 35c each.

***glareosum**—Makes stout stems, 10 to 15 inches high, with bi-colored flower, blue and white. Well-drained soil, sun or light shade. 50c each.

DIANTHUS—The following Dianthus, while not new or rare, are, in our opinion, the best of the family for the average rock garden.

***neglectus**—The most beautiful of the alpine pinks in cultivation. Neat little grassy tufts, studded with bright pink flowers, with a buff reverse, on 6 inch stems. A poor, stony soil. May and June, and again in the fall. 35c each.

***Sp. peristeri**—Probably the tiniest development of *D. deltoides*. Close cushions like *Silene acaulis*, studded with stemless pinkish flowers. 35c each.

***roysi hybrid**—A very dwarf and compact plant propagated from a seedling found among our neglectus plants. Rather greyish green foliage, not over 2 inches high, covered with bright pink flowers on 2 inch stems. A real gem for a choice spot in the alpine garden. June to Sept. 35c each.

***sundermanni**—Pure white flowers with the fragrance of Jasmine, particularly noticeable at night. 6 to 8 inches. June to August. 35c each.

DORONICUM pardalianches. Bunch of Gold—Produces its profusion of long-stemmed canary-yellow flowers on 24 to 30 inch stems after *D. excelsum* has finished blooming. A very rare plant in this country. 50c each.

DOUGLASIA *laevigata—A rare and desirable alpine with glossy dark green foliage, in neat, compact tufts. Bright pink flowers in umbels on 2 to 3 inch stems in early spring. 50c each.

***montana**—One of the best of American alpenes. Not difficult if planted in a gritty, stony soil, with some sand and leaf mold or peat, and perfect drainage. Compact bright green cushions covered with small pink flowers in early spring. 50c each.

EDRAIANTHUS *serbicus—Of upright growth and purple bells in clusters. 8 inches. 50c each.

***tenuifolius**—Closely related to *E. graminifolius* with large showy blue-purple flowers. 6 inches. 50c each.

EPIPACTIS gigantea—Handsome hardy Orchid. Stout leafy stems terminating with crowded spikes of greenish white flowers, strongly veined with purple. Will thrive in any damp position. 50c each.

FERNS—We are both happy and proud to be able to offer the following two species of our Native Ferns.

***Pellaea breweri**—After searching for several years we have been able to secure a nice stock of this very rare Fern. Foliage very distinct, the pinnae being sessile, mostly two-parted, the upper lobe of the pinnae being the largest. Dwarf and very slow growing. 4 inches. 75c and \$1.00 each. (3 in. pots.)

***P. bridgesi**—Another rare Fern from the Northwest with greyish green, glaucous foliage. Leaf margin reflexed or wrinkled. 6 inches. 75c and \$1.00 each.

GAILLARDIA Kobold — (Goblin) Especially suitable for edging and borders and for large rockeries, being only 12 to 16 inches high. Of compact habit, covered with large yellow flowers which have a deep red zone. 50c each.

Sun God—One of the outstanding introductions in Gaillardia. Very large flowers of a clear yellow on strong, stiff stems. 50c each.

GENTIANA *calycosa—We are pleased to be able to offer this most beautiful of Oregon's native Gentians. Stems are clothed with dainty rounded leaves and each crowned with a large, open, bell-like flower of deep velvety blue with a white throat. For the moraine or well-drained pocket in the alpine garden. Plenty of leaf mold is essential. 8 inches. 75c and \$1.00 each.

***bisetae**—An Oregonian from moist places in the Siskiyou Mts. Like *G. calycosa*, but dwarfer and with larger flowers, blue with white throats, more or less spotted with brown or black. It requires plenty of water at the roots, in a peaty soil. 50c and 75c each.

***cachmerica**—Found in Kashmir at about 12,000 feet elevation. Makes tufts of long, narrow foliage, rather grey green, with the sapphire blue flowers sitting at the top of 2 to 3 inch stems, wearing their lobes erect. A very rare species and stock limited. \$2.50 and \$3.50 each.

***florenciana**—A new semi-bog species from Southern Oregon. Rather large open flowers of blue on 6 to 10 inch stems. 50c each.

linearis var. latifolia—A bog native of the northeastern states with rather narrow foliage and 3 to 5 flowers of dark blue on 10 to 15 inch stems. Cool, moist soil, rich in humus, with shade. 50c each.

***newberryi**—A very rare Oregonian. Makes compact clumps, somewhat on the order of *G. acaulis*, with large blue flowers, white inside, with greenish spots. Leaf mold, silt and sun, with water at the roots. \$1.50 each.

***verna**—A beautiful little Gentian, making mats of small foliage and covered with small flowers of dark blue during April and May, on stems not over 2 inches high. Likes a mixture of leaf mold and grit, with water underground, in full sun or light shade. Stock limited. \$1.50 each.

GERANIUM traversi — A beautiful plant, woolly silvery grey foliage and bright pink or sometimes rosy purple flowers on 8 inch stems, from June to Sept. 50c each.

GEUM Border Geums—Every perennial border should have a collection of these invaluable plants, attractive 12 months of the year. Borschs Golden West and West Hills are worthy of a place if they did not bloom, on account of their wonderful dark evergreen foliage.

Borschs Golden West—Our introduction, a cross between Lady Stratheden and *borisi*. Foliage resembles that of Lady Stratheden, but is evergreen. Flowers also resemble those of Lady Stratheden, but of a deeper golden yellow on 24 to 30 inch stems. Have a long flowering period, early May until late summer. 50c each.

Borschs West Hills—Another hybrid of the same parents, but with flowers of rich orange. An excellent companion to Golden West. 50c each.

Dolly North—Large flowers of rich apricot. June to Sept. 2 ft. 50c each.

Fire Opal—Very large semi-double flowers of rich vivid scarlet suffused orange. May to Sept. 2 ft. 50c each.

GYPSOPHILA *cerastioides—Dwarf, hairy, creeping tufts, an inch high, become covered with large white flowers, veined with purple. June to Aug. 50c each.

***repens bodgeri**—New dwarf semi-double flowering Baby Breath, about 12 inches high. Useful for either rockery or border, blooming from June to Oct. 50c each.

Rosenschleier—(Rosy Veil) Its dwarf compact habit makes this new acquisition one of the most desirable border plants introduced to date. Smothered with large double pink flowers all summer. 18 inches. Grafted plants. 50c and 75c each.

HABERLEA *rhodopensis — Closely related to *Ramondia* and requiring similar treatment, being quite easy in a crevice with leaf mold and loam, facing north. Flowers like a small *Gloxinia*, of lilac-lavender speckled with gold. 75c and \$1.25 each.

***rhodopensis Ferd. Coburg** — Magnificent and larger development of the type. 75c to \$1.50 each.

HELENIUM Chippersfield Orange—A very beautiful variety with large well-formed flowers of brilliant orange yellow, prettily flamed brick-red. 4 to 5 ft. high. 50c each.

Crimson Beauty—A compact growing variety with very large bronze-crimson flowers from June to Oct. 50c each.

Madam Canivet—Very large golden yellow flowers from July to Oct., on 30 to 36 inch stems. 35c each.

Moerheim Beauty—An improved Crimson Beauty, the warm, glowing brown-red flowers clearing the foliage by several inches. 30 inches high. June to Oct. 50c each.

Wyndley—Another semi-dwarf form. Very large flowers of bronze and yellow, from July to Oct. 30 inches. 50c each.

LITHOSPERMUM *prostratum "Grace Ward"—Great improvement on Heavenly Blue, with flowers a little larger and much hardier. Stock very limited. \$1.00 each.

LYCHNIS *lagascae—One of the loveliest of rock plants. Bright rose colored flowers with white centers, in masses almost covering the blue-grey foliage from May to July. Gritty soil or crevices in full sun. 4 to 6 inches. 50c each.

MECONOPSIS baileyi (betonicifolia) — The lovely Blue Poppy of Tibet. Easy, and a true perennial in good woodland soil with shade during the summer months. Must have good drainage. Leaf-mold, sand and good garden loam is an excellent mixture. The intense sky-blue flowers are on 2 to 4 ft. stems from May to July. 35c, 50c and 75c each.

***cambrica**—The Welsh Poppy. Large single flowers of orange-yellow on 12 to 18 inch stems, April to July or Aug. For poor soils in full sun. 35c each.

MERTENSIA *echioides—Green and slightly soft, hairy foliage and rich blue flowers on 6 to 8 inch stems, June to Aug. Rare. 50c each.

***nutans**—Rather narrow leaves and hanging clusters of rich blue flowers on 8 in. stems in early spring. Very rare. 50c each.

MICROMERIA piperella — Related to the Thymus, making delicate bushes of 4 to 6 inches, with dainty little leaves on wiry unbranched stems, each standing by itself from the root-stock. Bright with rose pink flowers all summer. 50c each.

PHLOX. Alpine and Rock Garden Species and Varieties—Our Western American Native Phlox take their place in the front rank of the choicer alpiners and rock plants.

***adsurgens**—Native evergreen trailer with bright green leaves. Stems 3 to 6 inches high, with large flowers of salmony-pink varying to white. Likes full sun but must have plenty of root moisture and sharp drainage. Advise shade for eastern and mid-west states. 35c and 50c each.

***caespitosa**—A rare native species on the order of Phlox douglasi, with the foliage somewhat hairy and much easier to grow in the alpine garden. Very compact, with pale lavender or white flowers. Must have a very stony soil, full sun and perfect drainage. 50c each.

***diffusa**—One of the neatest in growth and best in flower of our needle-leaved Phlox. Its pink, lavender or white flowers may be seen on and off all summer after its massed effect in early spring. 2 to 3 inches. Treat as P. caespitosa. 50c each.

***douglasi** — Another fine native species, making a dense, tufted plant, 4 to 6 inches high. The flowers, varying from pink to lavender and beautifully round and cupped, sit in between the spiny leaves. Early spring. Treat as P. caespitosa and diffusa. 50c each.

***douglasi, Montana form**—Greyish foliage, softer to the touch than that of preceding. Light blue or white flowers. Another easy one. 50c each.



Helium

PHYTEUMA **comosum*—A very rare species from the Dolomites. Jagged leaves and stemless heads of curiously-beaked flowers of mauve-blue, with darker tips. Will thrive in any deep soil of rich limy loam on the rockwork, perfectly drained. 3 inches. Only a few plants to spare. \$4.00 each.

**scheuchzeri*—A rare rock-loving plant, requiring full sun, in well-drained position, with soil composed of stone chips or gravel and some leaf-mold and silt or good loam. Deep violet blue flowers in rounded heads on slender stems, 8 to 12 inches long, from May to July. 50c each.

POLYGALA **calcareo*—A charming plant, evergreen, densely tufted, with deep blue flowers during spring and summer. 3 inches. 50c each.

PRIMULA **winteri*—A glorious species from the Himalaya, flowering from Feb. to April. It has toothed, mealy leaves, in close rosettes and large lavender, golden-eyed flowers on 3 to 4 inch stems. For a cool north crevice. A few to spare. \$2.00 each.

RAOULIA **australis*—The choicest of all moraine or sandy soil carpeters, for warm, sunny locations. Creeping mats of glistening silver, less than an inch high. Rare. 50c each.

**glabra*—An emerald green replica of the preceding. 50c each.

SCUTELLARIA **indica japonica*—The delicate stems, which are clothed with soft, grey leaves, end in little spires of narrow, helmeted flowers of blue or lilac, from June to Oct. Prefers a light soil, full sun and a little protection in severe cold weather. 35c each.

SEDUM—The following species, with the exception of *farinosum*, prefer a little shade. North or east exposure suits them best.

**farinosum*—Very pretty powdered, bead-like leaves and blush pink flowers. 1 inch. Very rare. 50c each.

**hayesi*—A fine, compact form of *S. ewersi*, very free-flowering. 35c each.

**praegerianum*—A very rare herbaceous species from Tibet of prostrate habit, surrounding itself with pretty heads of rose flowers. Stock very limited. 75c ea.

**pulchellum*—Requires a shady, moist position. Fleshy leaves turn a deep red in summer, and the large rosy-purple flowers are arranged in a five branched starfish. July to Sept. 35c each.

**purdyi*—Flat, round rosettes of spatulate leaves, deep green in color. The new plants are produced at end of little strawberry-like runners. Yellow. 35c each.

**spathulifolium* var. *purpureum*—Purplish red leaves with grey in center of the rosette. The dark yellow flowers contrast beautifully with the foliage. 35c each.

**tatarinowi*—A herbaceous perennial species found in China at elevation of 10,000 feet. Pinkish flowers in dense heads on 6 inch stems. Very rare. 75c each.

*X. Y. Z.—We have not been able to identify this very fine species. Neat, compact mats, resembling a *kabschia saxifrage* in appearance. One of the very nicest *Sedums* we have ever seen. 35c each.

TRACHELIUM *rumelicum* (syn. *Diosphaera rumellianum*)—A very rare plant from the Macedonian Alps, where it grows on the sheer limestone cliffs. Rivals *Phyteuma comosum* in appearance, with its compact habit and toothed, glossy, dark green foliage. Lovely blue flowers on branching 8 inch stems. Prefers, but does not require moraine treatment. Very scarce. 75c and \$1.00 each.

VERONICA *Blue Spire*—A hybrid of *longifl. subsessilis* and *spicata* which has retained the glorious dark color of *V. subsessilis*. Bushy habit, about 2 ft. high. 50c each.

WAHLENBERGIA *pumilio*—Being from seed collected in Dalmatia, the plants are somewhat variable as to size as well as color of both foliage and flowers. We have selected the most dwarf and silvery plants for propagation, the color of the flowers varying but very little; lavender-violet to deep lavender-violet. It makes a more or less silvery mound or mat, covered with cup-like flowers on 1 to 2 inch stems from June to Aug. For scree or any light, limy soil, in full sun. Top dress with stone chips and limestone. \$1.50 each.

XEROPHYLLUM *tenax* — (*Squaw Grass*) Will grow in nearly any soil, but prefers a well-drained slope in full sun. We advise spring planting. It is one of our most striking mountain plants, with its great clubbed plumes of creamy white flowers rising above the clump of tough, grass-like foliage. Our plants are nursery grown. 75c and \$1.00 each.

* Alpines or Rock plants.

HARDY ALPINE and BORDER PERENNIALS.

GENERAL LIST

We grow many other varieties of alpiners and perennials not listed below, and also have on file in our office information regarding source of supply for many others. Please send us your list of wants. We will be able to help you.

* Indicates alpiners or rock plants.

ACHILLEA — A race containing giants for the herbaceous border and dwarf gems for the alpine garden, mostly aromatic. For dry and sunny places, in poor soil.

***argentea** — Mounds of silvery white, with white flowers. 4 in. Summer. 25c each.

***aurea** — Mounds of grey, downy foliage with flat umbels of golden flowers on 6 inch stems. All summer. 25c each.

***canescens** — Feathery grey foliage and large white flowers. Attractive all year. 8 inches. 25c each.

filipendulina — (eupatorium) Flat heads of brilliant yellow flowers on 4 to 6 ft. stems, from June to Sept. Blooms last dried all winter. 25c each.

ACONITUM — (Monkshood) Suitable for shady places, preferring very rich soil.

anthora — Pale yellow flowers on 3 ft. stems. June and July. 50c each.

fischeri — Pale blue flowers on 2 ft. stems during Sept. and Oct. 25c each.

napellus bicolor — One of the most beautiful of the Monkshoods. Clear white and blue flowers on 3 to 4 ft. stems during July and August. 35c each.

napellus Spark's Variety — Glistening violet blue flowers on 4 to 6 ft. stems during July and August. 25c each.

wilsoni — Large violet or dark blue flowers on 6 to 8 ft. stems from Sept. to Nov. 25c each.

ACTINEA ***herbacea** — Bright yellow Daisy-like flowers on 8 inch stems. Prefers a stony soil, with full sun. Likes some lime. Rare. 25c each.

AJUGA reptans rubra — Carpet for shady, damp places. Richly bronzed purple leaves with blue flowers on 6 inch stems. 25c each.

ALTHAEA rosea — (Hollyhock) Double-flowering, pink, red, yellow, rose and maroon. 25c each.

ALYSSUM — Invaluable plants for rock work and the alpine garden, requiring only a well drained soil in full sun. Includes some of the prettiest and most showy spring and early summer blooming plants.

***montanum** — Of prostrate habit, with silvery grey leaves and fragrant yellow flowers. 4 inches. 35c each.

***repens** — A very drought resistant creeper with grey green foliage and large yellow flowers. 35c each.

***saxatile compactum** — The old favorite Basket of Gold. 25c each.

***saxatile citrinum** — Lovely pale yellow form of saxatile. 25c each.

***spinosum** — One of the best for the alpine garden. Woody stemmed, dense spiny, silvery foliage and small numerous white flowers during June and July. 6 inches. 25c each.

***wulfenianum** — Another prostrate grower, with foliage somewhat greener than montanum, and flowers of a lighter yellow. 25c each.

ANCHUSA italica — Gentian blue flowers on 4 to 6 ft. stems all summer. Makes very large clumps, so give plenty of room. Any soil and situation. 25c each.

myosotidiflora — Of rather dwarf habit, with large heart-shaped leaves and bright blue forget-me-not like flowers in spring and early summer. Prefers shade. 25c each.

ANDROSACE — This genus includes the choicest of alpine plants and should be in every collection. While all are hardy, some require special treatment. The following are all easy, requiring only a deep, cool soil, well drained. Plenty of stone chips in the soil will aid in giving both the drainage and the cooling effect.

***carnea laggeri** — Small rosettes of dark green foliage, very compact, and umbels of bright pink flowers on 2 to 3 inch stems. May and June. Prefers a little shade. 50c.

ANDROSACE—Continued

- ***lanuginosa**—Long trailing stems clothed with silvery leaves and terminal umbels of soft rose colored flowers. Should be allowed to trail over rocky ledge. 25c each.
- ***lanuginosa leichtlini**—Similar to above in habit and foliage, but with white flowers which have a bright crimson eye. One of the most beautiful and floriferous blooming from June to Oct. Treat as lanuginosa. 25c each.
- ***primuloides**—Rosettes of silky foliage and heads of rosy lilac flowers on 4 inch stems. 25c each.
- ***sempervivoides**—Many neat rosettes of nearly hairless leaves and heads of deep pink flowers. Very choice. 50c each.

ANEMONE—A very important family in the alpine garden, the majority enjoying a very deep, rich and cool soil, but with full exposure to sun and air.

- hupehensis**—Allied to *Anemone japonica*, its native habitat being Hupeh, China. Rosy mauve flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems, from August to Oct. 35c each.
- montanum**—Pulsatilla type, with nodding purplish black flowers. 35c each.
- ***oregana**—Dainty native woodland species, flowers varying from white to blue on 10 inch stems. Shade. Spring. 25c each.
- ***pulsatilla**—(Pasque Flower) Large flowers varying in color from deep lavender to violet purple, filled with golden yellow stamens, on 12 inch stems. Any situation and soil will do, but it appreciates some lime. The seed heads are also very attractive. One of the first spring flowers. 25c each.
- sylvestris**—Large fragrant white flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems. Early spring, and again in Fall. 25c each.

ANEMONE JAPONICA—Among the most important hardy border plants for late summer and fall bloom which thrive in the shade.

- alba**—Large single waxy white flowers. 25c each.
- Alice**—As the flower buds expand, the shell-like silvery rose petals become suffused with bright carmine. 35c each.
- Louise Uhink**—Large double white flowers. 25c each.
- Queen Charlotte**—Large semi-double flowers of a La France pink. 25c each.
- Richard Arends**—Large white with lilac or pink tint. 35c each.
- rosea superba**—Single, soft pink, waxy flowers. The pink counterpart of *Anemone alba*. 25c each.
- rubrum**—Semi-double rosy red flowers. 25c each.
- Whirlwind**—Semi-double. White. 25c each.

ANTHEMIS—(Camomile) Excellent plants for full sun and poor soils.

- kelwayi**—Finely cut foliage and golden yellow flowers, all summer. 25c each.
- tinctoria "Perry Variety"**—Very large bright golden yellow flowers on strong 18 inch stems, all summer. 25c each.

AQUILEGIA—(Columbine) Will do in almost any soil and location, although they prefer a sandy loam and a moist but well drained position. Their presence serves to lighten up a stiff or formal planting, for no other plant has so airy a grace. It is also very generous with its blooms and makes excellent cut flowers.

caerulea—(Colorado native) Long-spurred flowers of blue and lavender shades, with creamy white corolla, on 18 to 24 inch stems. 25c each.

chrysantha—Large long-spurred yellow flowers. 25c each.

Long-spurred hybrids—Mixture of wonderful colors. 25c each.

***pyrenaica**—The easiest and best of the dwarf columbines. Leaves are small, neat and rather lacy. Flowers large, of a rich blue, with a gorgeously contrasting central tassel of gold. Prefers a rather stony, light and open limy soil. From 6 to 8 inches high, and blooms after other columbines are through, June and July. 25c each.

ARABIS—(Rockcress) Very hardy, requiring plenty of sun and thriving even in poor soil. Should be sheared back severely immediately after blooming.

- ***albida fl. pl.**—(Formerly listed as *alpina fl. pl.*) Grey green foliage and double white flowers on 8 inch stems. Excellent cut flowers with *Primula*, *Heuchera*, *Violas*, etc. 25c each.
- ***albida variegata**—Foliage edged with light yellow or white. A bright spot in your garden 12 months of the year. Must have a poor soil. 25c each.
- ***kellereri**—Very dwarf, compact tufts of somewhat silvery foliage with white flowers on 2 to 3 inch stems. 25c each.

ARENARIA—Dwarf creeping plants, for carpeting and stepping stones.

- ***grandiflora**—Mats of emerald green from which spring branching 4 inch stems with large white flowers, from May to Sept. 25c each.
- ***kingii**—A new introduction from India. Bright green tufts. 35c each.
- ***montana**—Of trailing habit, forming mounds 4 to 6 inches high, covered with large white flowers from April to July. 25c each.
- ***verna aurea**—Grassy-like tufts and mats of a golden yellow. 35c each.

ARMERIA—(Thrift) According to Standardized Plant Names this should be listed as *Statice*, but for convenience we will continue to list as *Armeria*.

***caespitosa** — Diminutive tufts of dark green spiny leaves, studded with almost stemless heads of dark pink flowers. Very rare. 50c each.

***caespitosa hybrids**—Hybrids of the preceding, somewhat more robust and having larger flower heads on longer stems, color varying from deep pink to pure white. Mixture only. 25c each.

ARTEMISIA (Wormwood) **lactiflora** — Dark green foliage, resembling an *Astilbe*. Fragrant creamy-white flowers on 4 to 6 foot stems from July to Sept. 25c each.

Silver King—The opening leaf buds gleam like tiny beads, the entire color effect that of bright frosted silver. Sprays may be cut for winter bouquets. 3 ft. 25c each.

ASARUM—(Wild Ginger) A native ground cover for shady places.

***caudatum** — Dark, evergreen leaves on branches that root as they creep and makes excellent ground cover for moist places in shade. 25c each.

***hartwegi** — Makes a dense clump with heart-shaped leaves mottled pale yellow or white. Nice for a shaded pocket in alpine garden, as they can do with less moisture than preceding. 25c each.

***lemmoni**—Somewhat more spreading than preceding, but otherwise much the same in both color of foliage and cultural requirements. 25c each.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa—(Butterfly Silkweed) Large heads of brilliant orange flowers on 18 to 24 inch stems, from July to Sept. For hot, dry places. 25c each.

ASPERULA cynanchica — A trailing plant with very fine foliage, making mats 12 to 18 inches across, covered from June to Sept., with masses of small pinkish flowers. 25c each.

ASTERS—Various species and hybrids.

***acris nanus**—Makes neat compact bushes, 10 to 12 inches high, smothered with lavender blue flowers during Aug. and Sept. 25c each.

***alpinus superbus**—Large purplish flowers with golden centers, on 10 inch stems, May and June. 25c each.

***amellus King George**—Rarely more than 2 ft. in height, they form wide bushes smothered with large blue flowers from July to Sept. 35c each.

***amellus Rudolph Goethe**—Large lavender blue flowers on 18 inch stems from Aug. to Oct. 25c each.

***amellus Sonia**—An English introduction with flowers of pretty shade of pink. 50c each.

***canbyi** — Native of the Rockies, with showy flowers of rose pink to rose lilac, on 10 inch stems, from May to July. Rare and choice. 50c each.

***farrereri**—"Big Bear". Large flowers of the richest violet, with many narrow petals and orange centers, in early spring. 18 inches. 50c each.

***foliaceus**—Large lavender flowers on 12 inch stems. Thrives anywhere, but best in a rich, moist soil. June to Sept. 35c each.

***forresti** — Large purplish-violet flowers, with orange yellow disc, on 4 to 6 inch stems. Very dwarf and compact in growth, and the flowers very large for the size and height of the plant. 50c each.

***frondeus**—Another native of the Rockies with large bluish-lavender flowers on 12 inch stems, from May to July. 50c each.

***Gold Flake** — Pretty deep golden yellow flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems from Aug. to Oct. 25c each.

Hybrids—New dwarf hybrids originated in England by one of the garden superintendents for the British War Graves Commission in France, the commission looking after something like 750,000 graves of British dead in France. (See back inside cover for illustration.)

When looking for dwarf late-blooming subjects that would thrive without water and much attention, they turned to dwarf perennial asters and from hosts of seedlings (we believe they are *dumosus* parentage) selected the types they wanted. They eventually attracted so much attention that stock was placed in the hands of the trade for distribution.

They are similar in habit to that of *aster novi-belgi* except for their height. Of strong and vigorous growth and easiest culture, they are valuable for edging or grouping in front of borders as well as being charming when planted in clumps in the alpine or rock garden. Flowering period extends from August to October. We are pleased to offer the following varieties:

***Countess of Dudley**—Very free flowering, the clear pink flowers, with yellow eye, completely covering the compact bushes. 12 inches. 25c each.

***Daphne**—About 12 inches high with beautiful soft pink flowers. 25c each.

***Lady Henry Haddocks**—Resembles Countess of Dudley, but with flowers of a clear pale pink and somewhat more dwarf, about 9 inches. 25c each.

ASTERS—Continued.

- ***Marjorie**—One of the latest of these dwarf hybrids to bloom, beginning about first week of Oct. Large flowers of a bright rose pink, covering the 9 inch high bushes. 25c each.
- ***Nancy**—Another intermediate, growing about 9 inches high and covered with masses of lavender pink flowers. 25c each.
- ***Niobe**—Very compact habit, with white flowers. 25c each.
- ***Remembrance**—Deep lavender blue flowers. 12 inches. 25c each.
- ***Ronald**—One of the taller varieties, about 12 inches high, with masses of showy rose-pink buds, which open a lilac pink. 25c each.
- ***Snowsprite**—(Snow Fairy) Forms a dwarf compact bush, covered with semi-double white flowers from early Sept. to Oct. One of the most popular of these hybrids, making excellent border and edging plants where white is wanted for late summer. 12 inches. 35c each.
- ***Victor**—The most dwarf of all, and perhaps the prettiest. The flowers are as large as those of the other varieties and of a clear pale lavender blue. 6 in. 25c each.

Collection of 10 varieties, \$2.00.

hybridus luteus—Small bright yellow flowers in clusters on 18 inch stems, fine for cut flowers, continuing to bloom from July to Oct., if kept cut. 25c each.

***lichiangensis**—A lovely alpine aster from China. While it is of very dwarf habit in its native habitat, here in the lowlands it attains a height of from 10 to 18 inches, one large purplish flower, with many slender petals, to a stem. Requires a well-watered stony soil, mixed with peat and silt. May and June. 75c each.

***Mme. Michaud**—A hybrid of French origin forming low mounds, from 8 to 10 inches high, covered with soft lavender pink flowers from August to October. A very profuse bloomer and worthy of space in every garden. 35c each.

***Mauve Cushion**—A hardy Japanese species, forming round cushion-like plants, 2 to 3 feet across and from 6 to 8 inches high. Completely covered with pale mauve-colored flowers during Oct. and Nov. 25c each.

mesa grande speciosa — While botanists have placed this in the *Erigeron* family (*Erigeron macranthus*) we will describe it with the asters, as many flower lovers have known it as an aster. Large dark purple flowers on branching stems 2 to 3 ft. high. One of the last to bloom, Oct. and Nov. 35c each.

***pleiades**—"Yvette Richardson". A miniature Michaelmas Daisy with a profusion of lavender blue flowers on 8 to 12 inch stems from Aug. to Oct. Very dainty. 25c each.

***porteri**—A very drought resistant species and one of the best for rock walls. Small white flowers on slender 8 to 12 inch stems from Aug. to Oct. 25c each.

shorti — (Georgia Aster) Long graceful sprays of dark azure blue flowers during Sept. and Oct. 4 ft. 25c each.

***sp. Olympic Mts.**—A dwarf form of *foliaceus*, with very large lavender blue flowers on 12 inch stems. July to Sept. 35c each.

***subcaeruleus Star of Eisenach** — Bright lavender and lavender blue flowers, from 3 to 4 inches across, with golden centers, on 15 inch stems, from May to July. 25c each.

tataricus—Another very late bloomer, with large bold foliage and masses of bluish-violet flowers on 6 foot stems. 25c each.

***townsendii**—The plant we list under this name resembles the *amellus* species in both foliage and habit, and probably is one. Medium size flowers of purplish violet, on 12 to 15 inch stem, during Oct. and Nov. 25c each.

undulatus—A native of the eastern states with purple flowers on 3 ft. stems during Sept. and Oct. 25c each.

ASTERS, Fall Flowering, or Michaelmas Daisies—We take great pleasure as well as a pardonable pride in offering the following wonderful collection of this most valuable and showy family of late flowering, hardy plants. They grow freely in almost any soil and climate, giving a wealth of bloom from August to late November.

novae-angliae section—The varieties in this section have large flowers which are produced in terminal clusters on branching 4 to 6 ft. stems.

Barrs Pink—Large open semi-double flowers of rose pink, with showy gold and bronze central disc. 4 ft. 25c each.

Mrs. F. W. Raynor—The nearest approach to red in this section. Best described as intense violet-purple. 4½ ft. 25c each.

Ryecroft Pink—Bright rose pink flowers on 5 ft. stems. 25c each.

Ryecroft Purple—Large rich purple flowers on 5 to 6 ft. stems. 25c each.

novi-belgi section — The following varieties represent the best of this important section. With a few exceptions all being very large flowered and produced on long branching sprays in great profusion. All make fine cut flowers, working in nicely with *Helenium*, *Artemisia lactiflora* and *Silver King*, *Rudbeckia fulgida* hybrids and the hardy Mums.

ASTERS—Continued

- Abendroethe**—(Evening Glow) Rosy red flowers on 3 ft. stems. 25c each.
- Anita Ballard**—Soft cornflower blue semi-double flowers, with incurved petals. Early and distinct. 4½ ft. 25c each.
- Ballards Crimson**—Medium size flowers of crimson during Sept. and Oct. 50c each.
- Beauty of Colwall**—Large soft lavender blue flowers. 4 ft. 25c each.
- Blue Eyes**—One of the best of the tall blue Asters yet introduced. Long pure violet-blue petals surrounding a small yellow eye. 4 ft. 35c each.
- Burbanks Charming**—The plants are completely covered with feathery sprays of delicate rosy white. About 5 feet high with graceful, disease resistant foliage. 35c each.
- Climax**—The old favorite. Large lavender flowers with golden yellow disc. 25c each.
- Dick Ballard**—Soft rose lilac semi-double flowers with golden bronze centers. 3 ft. 25c each.
- Edith Goodwin**—A fine blue, one of the best for cutting. 25c each.
- Empress of Colwall**—Large semi-double flowers of rosy lilac or heliotrope. One of the best of this section. 4½ ft. 35c each.
- King of the Belgians**—Very large semi-double lavender blue flowers on 5 ft. stems. Probably the largest flowers of this section. 25c each.
- Little Boy Blue**—The finest rich blue aster introduced. Very compact habit, not over 2 feet high, blooming from early August to October. 25c each.
- Little Pink Lady**—A fine companion for Little Boy Blue, being also very dwarf, not over 2 feet high, but more open in habit. Very large rich pink flowers during Sept. and Oct. 25c each.
- Louvain**—Compact bushes of soft pink, 3 ft. 25c each.
- Maggie Perry**—Very large mauve colored flowers. 35c each.
- Maid of Athens**—Very large single glorious rose pink flowers on 4 ft. stems. A very robust grower. 25c each.
- Margaret Ballard**—Large semi-double rosy mauve flowers on 4 ft. stems. 25c each.
- Miss Eisele**—The finest aster of its color. Large shaggy flowers of mauve on 4 ft. stems. 35c each.
- Mme. Carroy**—Large bluish-lavender flowers. 15 inch. 25c each.
- Perrys White**—Large pure white flowers, with golden centers, which turn to crimson when fully developed. 25c each.
- Pink Progressive**—Very bushy with masses of small pink flowers. 2½ ft. 25c each.
- Queen of Colwall**—Large semi-double flowers of pale mauve on 4 ft. stems. The rays are beautifully curved, giving the flowers a charming effect. 25c each.
- Queen Mary**—Very large flowers of a pleasing blue, tinted lavender, arranged gracefully in branching panicles on 4 ft. stems. 25c each.
- Red Rover**—The buds are bright red, the open flowers being a rosy red with golden centers. Of compact habit and very free blooming. 35c each.
- Royal Blue**—Rich deep purple-blue, apparently double at first, but afterwards open forming a distinctive cup, with golden disc at the bottom. A very strong grower, 3 to 4 ft. high. 35c each.
- Skylands Queen**—Very large light blue flowers, with a little lavender sheen and golden center. Really one of the finest of all asters. 4 ft. 25c each.
- Snowdrift**—Large semi-double flowers of white. 4 ft. 25c each.
- St. Egwin**—Of compact habit with soft rosy pink flowers. 3 ft. 25c each.
- Viola**—Medium size flowers of violet on 4 ft. stems. 25c each.
- Collections**—For \$1.00 we will send five varieties, your selection of colors but **our selection** as to varieties. For \$2.00 we will send 12 plants, all labelled.
- ASTILBE**—Prefer a half-shady, moist position in any ordinary garden loam. Feathered heads of pink or white flowers on 2 to 3 ft. stems, during July and Aug. The foliage is also very attractive.
- America**—Lilac pink. 35c and 50c each.
- Deutschland**—One of the latest and best whites. 50c each.
- Gloria Superba**—The most popular variety of this family. Large trusses of brilliant pink. 35c and 50c each.
- Peachblossom**—A pale rose. 35c and 50c each.
- Queen Alexandra**—A fine pale pink. 35c and 50c each.
- Rhineland**—Bright crimson, shaded with salmon. 50c each.
- ASTILBE, Dwarf species**—For a cool spot in the alpine garden or for near pools.
- *chinensis pumila**—A very dwarf species with spikes of rosy mauve flowers on 12 inch stems. 50c each.
- *simplicifolia rosea**—Pretty glossy leaves and spikes of pink flowers on 6 inch stems. Also makes fine pot plants. 50c each.

AUBRIETIA — One of the most essential plants for the alpine garden or rock walls. At their best when placed to cover the face of a rock, or fall from a crevice of a rock wall. Will grow anywhere and with proper treatment (shearing back as soon as through blooming) will flower from early spring throughout the summer. Also used extensively as cover for Tulip beds.

***aurea variegata**—Gold and green foliage and purplish flowers. 50c each.

***Carnival**—Large flowers of deep violet purple. 35c each.

***Crimson King**—A purplish crimson. 35c each.

***Dr. Mules**—A profuse bloomer with large violet purple flowers. 50c each.

***Gloriosa**—The best of the Aubrietia; very large lovely rose-pink flowers. 50c each.

***hybrida**—Come in a mixture of blue, lavender and pink shades. 20c each.

***Lavender Queen** — Compact habit with pale lilac flowers. 35c each.

***moerheimi** — Greyish foliage and large soft, pearly-pink flowers. 35c each.

***Vindictive**—Large rich red flowers, the best of its color. 50c each.

AURICULA—Alpine Primrose. See Primula, page 37.

BELLIUM minutum—Distinct and neat Alpine Daisy with small white flowers during summer. Delightful in cracks and crevices, throwing out numerous runners so forming wide mats. 25c each.

BOCCONIA cordata—(Plume Poppy) Glaucous leaves, heart-shaped and deeply veined. Creamy white flowers in great plummy masses on 5 to 8 ft. stalks during July and Aug. The seed vessels are also very attractive. 25c each.

BOLTONIA asteroides—Small white daisy-like flowers in great profusion during summer and fall, on 6 to 8 ft. stems. 25c each.

latisquama—Pink, slightly tinged with lavender flowers on 4 ft. stems. 25c each.

BOYKINIA jamesi—Probably the most brilliant of the Saxifrages. The compact mounds of neatly overlapped deep green foliage are covered with masses of bright rose pink flowers on 6 inch stems, during spring and early summer. Very rare. 50c each.

CALAMINTHA alpina—See Satureia alpina, page 55.

CALANDRINIA umbellata—Makes a neat, slightly spreading tuft, with large glowing crimson flowers on 6 to 8 inch stems from June to Sept. Full exposure to sun, very little water and a light sandy soil are its only requirements. 25c each.

CALCEOLARIA—These hardy Calceolarias are very pretty in the alpine garden, requiring shade during the hottest part of the summer and a moist, well-drained peaty soil.

***John Innes**—A hybrid of polyrhiza, but with large golden slippers which are speckled red, on 8 inch stems. Rare, and stock limited. 50c each.

CALLIRHOE involucrata — (Poppy-Mallow) A trailing plant for sandy, dry soils in full sun. Finely divided foliage and large bright rosy crimson flowers with white centers, from July to Oct. 25c each.

CALOPOGON pulchellus — (Grass-Pink Orchid) Tall stems with many beautiful pinkish-purple flowers with a crest of golden hairs in the throat. Easy in a wet spot in peat and sphagnum, though rare in cultivation. 15 inches. June and July. 25c each.

CALTHA palustris — (Marshmarigold) Bright yellow flowers on 10 inch stems. For damp places, either sun or shade. 25c each.

Dr. Rocks species — We have a limited stock of these to spare. Vary somewhat as to height and size of plant and flower, but majority have flowers up to 4 inches across, all of a beautiful shade of yellow. 50c each.

***uniflora**—One of our native Marshmarigolds, with large shiny leaves and white buttercup-like flowers on 10 inch stems. May and June. 35c each.

CAMPANULA—Alpine species—This family gives the alpine garden some of its most beautiful and worthy subjects. Practically all enjoy a little shade and soil which is gritty and well drained. Their flowering period extends from early May to November.

***abietina** — Forms wide mats of narrow-leaved brilliant green rosettes from which arise very fine stems a foot or so, carrying wide open solid stars of violet. Requires frequent division and light, stony soil. 25c each.

***barbata**—A true perennial if given a poor, gritty soil, well-drained. Silvery-blue bearded bells on 8 to 12 inch stems. May to July. 25c each.

***carpaticea**—Tufts up to a foot across, with large open bells of blue on 6 to 10 inch stems. Easy and indestructible. June to Aug. 25c each.

***carpaticea alba**—White flowering form of preceding. 25c each.

***cochlearifolia** — Formerly listed as C. pusilla. Strong grower, making large dense mats of fine foliage, with nodding bells of lavender blue on 3 to 4 inch stems. June to Aug. 25c each.

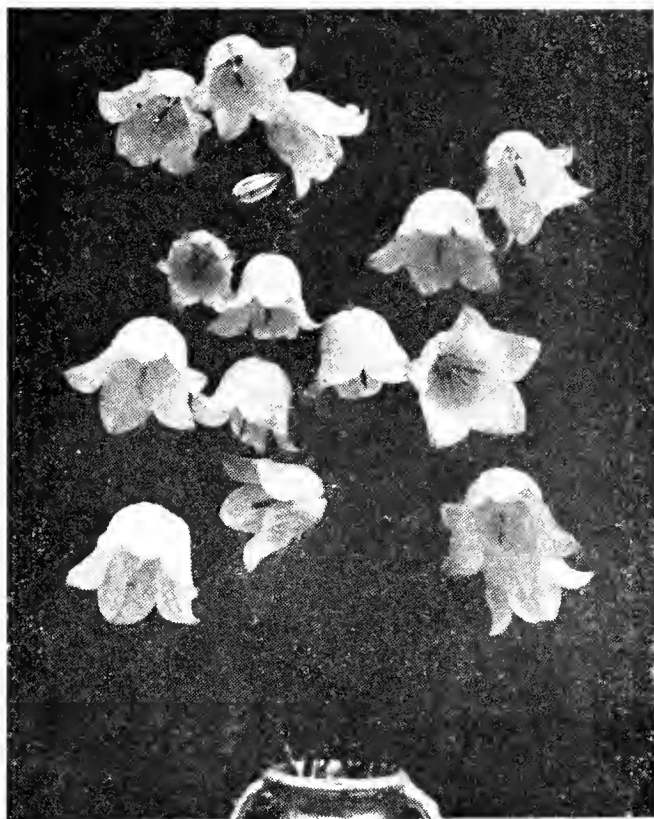
CAMPANULA—Continued

- **cochlearifolia alba*—White flowering form of the preceding. 25c each.
- **cochlearifolia* var. *Miss Willmott*—Flowers of pale blue. 35c each.
- **garganica*—Compact rosettes of glossy foliage, from which spread branches 10 to 15 inches long, covered with an abundance of light blue, star-shaped flowers, with a small white eye. June to Oct. 25c each.
- **glomerata acaulis*—Large clusters of rich violet flowers on 3 to 6 inch stems, from May to Aug. Very dwarf and compact. 25c each.
- **isophylla alba*—A beautiful trailing plant with large white saucer-shaped flowers, Aug. to Oct. Well-drained, gritty soil. 35c each.
- **isophylla mayi*—Has foliage rather greyish with down and flowers of lavender blue. 50c each.
- **laurii*—Large lavender saucers on wiry stems, 6 to 10 inches high, from June to Aug. Water sparingly after July. 25c each.
- **Miranda*—(*bellardi* *Miranda*) Tubby, silvery-blue bells on 2 to 3 inch stems, borne in great profusion over the mats of pretty foliage. June to Aug. 35c each.
- **muralis*—(See *portenschlagiana*.)
- **portenschlagiana*—Has a very long flowering period, June to Nov. Dense tufts of dark green foliage covered with purple-blue bell-shaped flowers on 6 inch stems. 25c each.
- **poscharskyana*—In our opinion the best of the larger *Campanula* as far as the flowering period is concerned. Plants in our gardens, without any special care began to bloom in May. They were cut back end of June and by mid-July were covered with flowers again. Were cut back a second time end of Aug. and by mid-Sept. had their third crop of flowers. Bloom right up to freezing time. It is a trailing plant found in Siberia, related to *C. garganica*, with far-reaching prostrate sprays of grey-blue starry flowers which are 1½ in. or more across. 25c each.
- **pulla*—Shining bells of deepest purple blue or russet-purple on 2 to 3 inch stems covering the large mats of fine foliage. June to Aug. Requires a very gritty, well drained soil. 50c each.
- **pulloides*—A garden hybrid of great beauty. A magnified version of *C. pulla*, softer, hairier, and with flowers nearly twice the size, of the same dazzling color and sheeny texture. Same treatment as for *C. pulla*. June to Aug. 50c each.

pusilla—See *C. cochlearifolia*.

**raddeana*—Round, glossy leaves, sharply toothed at the edge. Branching sprays of large violet bells on 9 to 12 inch stems from June to Aug. Grows well and increases rapidly in any open soil and place. 25c each.

**rotundifolia* C. M. Hark — (Bluebells of Scotland) Slender branching stems with very large flowers, more open than the type. June to Oct. 25c each.



Campanula rtdfl. olympica

**rotundifolia olympica* — Native of the Olympic Mts. of Washington state. Size of flowers is double that of *C. rotundifolia*. Habit is more compact and very drought resistant. 8 to 10 inches, May to Nov. 25c each.

CAMPANULA—Border plants.

- Canterbury Bells* — Single pink, blue or white. Biennial. 25c each.
- lactiflora caerulea*—Large trusses of pale blue flowers on 2 to 3 ft. stems during June and July. 25c each.
- persicifolia moerheimi*—Large double pure white flowers on 3 to 4 ft. stems. 35c each.
- persicifolia pfitzeri* — Large double blue flowers on 3 to 4 ft. stems. 35c each.
- persicifolia Telham Beauty* — The true plant, direct from stock imported from Europe. Very large, open, shallow, cup-shaped flowers, lilac mauve in color on 3 to 5 ft. stems. It was exhibited at the Holland House Show in London in 1916 and by a unanimous vote of the Floral Committee (an unusual distinction) gained an Award of Merit. Stock limited. 35c and 50c each.

CATANANCHE caerulea — Heads of deep blue flowers on slender 18 to 24 inch stems from June to Aug. Often used as an everlasting. Any soil, in full sun. 25c each.

CENTAUREA montana — Large violet-blue or white flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems from July to Sept. Any soil, full sun. State color wanted. 25c each.

pulcherrima — Bushy plant, 18 to 24 inches high, bearing a profusion of rose-pink Cornflowers, from June to end of Aug. Finely cut and very handsome foliage. 25c each.

CENTAURIUM (formerly listed as *Erythraea*) **diffusa massoni** — Of trailing habit, with neat evergreen foliage and small pink flowers during July and August. Prefers a light soil, with some leafmold, in either full sun or half shade. 35c each.

CENTRANTHUS — Formerly listed under *Valeriana*.

ruber — A good plant for the border, dry positions on banks and dry rock walls. Showy heads of coral-scarlet or deep red flowers on 12 to 24 inch stems. Also very good for cutting. We also have a white flowering form. 25c each.

CERATOSTIGMA *plumbaginoides — (Formerly listed as *Plumbago Larpentae*) Very desirable for many reasons; of dwarf spreading habit, 6 to 8 inches high, deep cobalt-blue flowers in profusion during the late summer and fall, and for its autumn-tinted foliage in fall. 25c each.

CHRYSANTHEMUM — Dwarf, early-flowering varieties.

Amaliae (azaleamum or Pink Cushion) — Of very compact habit, with large pink flowers, from early August to Nov. 12 to 15 inches. 25c each.

Lorelei — Also of compact habit, with bright golden yellow flowers from August to Nov. 12 to 15 inches. 25c each.

CHRYSANTHEMUM — Perpetual summer and autumn blooming.

Aladdin — The first of a new race, blooming weeks ahead of all other tall-growing hardy Mums. The color is a bright bronze. 25c each.

CHRYSANTHEMUM — Various species.

coccineum — (*Pyrethrum* — Painted Lady) Invaluable for cut flowers during summer and early fall. Requires a deep, rich, moist loam, in full sun, and resents being disturbed. Our plants are grown from seed collected from double-flowering forms and a large percentage come true to form, in white and shades of red and pink. Mixture only. 25c each.

Brilliant — Large double flowers of a brilliant red. All plants guaranteed true. 35c each.

***coreanum** — From Korea, of ironclad hardiness. The white flowers, with golden center, often turn to a light pink. Makes a very compact bush, from 2 to 3 ft. high. Flowers from Sept. to Dec. 25c each.

***mawi** — Ferny foliage, which turns a silvery grey during the summer months. Dainty pink flowers, with a deeper center, throughout the summer, on 12 to 15 inch stems. For dry, sunny positions. 25c each.

maximum — (Shasta Daisy) Alaska. The old favorite for cut flowers. 20c each.

Chiffon — Large semi-double flowers, the petals somewhat ruffled. Very distinct. 25c each.

***tchihatchewi** — (Formerly listed as *Pyrethrum Tchihatchewi* — The Turfing Daisy) Wonderful ground cover for dry exposures and rock work. Dense foliage of dark green, about one inch high, with daisy-like flowers on 4 to 6 inch stems, during spring and summer. 25c each.

CIMICIFUGA — Very showy autumn border plants, especially for shady, moist places. Quite unique in appearance, the tail-like racemes, sometimes branched or forked, are pure white. Best in rich soil.

foetida simplex — (simplex) Most valuable for its extreme late flowering, beginning in Sept. and attaining full perfection about mid-October. The 2 to 3 ft. stems make excellent cut flowers, lasting in perfection a long time. 50c each.

racemosa — The 4 to 6 ft. spikes are in perfection during July and Aug. 25c each.

CODONOPSIS ovata — Trailing plants for a well-drained soil. Plant so they may fall over a rock in full sun. Soft, hairy leaves and broadly bell-shaped flowers, pale blue, marked with white veins and orange blotches at base of bell. 35c each.

***tangshen** — A climbing species with slender stems 2 feet or more long. The bell-shaped flowers, 1½ inch long, are greenish, spotted and striped purple inside. Very rare. 35c each.

CONVALLARIA majalis — (Lily-of-the-Valley) For massing near shrubs or along shaded borders, in moderately rich soil. Clumps of several pips, 25c each.

CONVULVULUS *cantabricus — A trailing species with grey foliage and soft rose flowers. Very hardy and should be planted in a sunny, well-drained position. 50c each.

***mauritanicus** — One of the finest and most persistent summer blooming plants for rockery or border we have. Requires a sunny, well-drained spot, where it makes great mats or carpets of blue from June to Nov. 25c each.

COPTIS *laciniata—One of the most beautiful plants for ground cover for shady, moist places. Its deep green, finely cut foliage seems as if polished. Small white flower. Spreads by underground runners and soon makes a nice mass. 25c each.

***trifolia**—An eastern species, with white flowers which have a yellow base. 25c each.

COREOPSIS Golden Star—Large bright yellow flowers on 2 ft. stems. For full sun and poor soils. 25c each.

Golden Star fl. pl.—A large percentage of these have double and semi-double flowers of the same golden yellow color. Can not guarantee form. 25c each.

***COTULA squalida**—A ferny leaved carpeting plant, used extensively for covering small bulbs. One inch high. 25c each.

CYPRIPEDIUM—Hardy Orchids that thrive in a moist, peaty soil, in either shade or half shade. Odd shaped flowers with uncommon colors and markings, from May to Aug. All Cypripediums must be planted shallow.

***acaule**—(Pink Ladyslipper) Large green hairy leaves, and a slender stem, bearing one large blossom. Sepals very pale green shaded with pink, rose pink petals and rose-pink slipper veined with crimson. 50c each.

***californica** — A rare species with very leafy stems, from 12 to 18 inches high, bearing from 6 to 12 small white Ladyslippers, the sepals being greenish yellow. 50c each.

***fasciculatum**—A very rare species from southern Oregon. Of dwarf growth, with the brownish flowers on 3 to 5 inch stems. 60c each.

***montanum**—Has long, leafy stems, 12 to 18 inches, bearing normally 2 to 3 large white flowers, decorated with long, narrow brownish sepals. 50c each.

***parviflorum**—(Small yellow Ladyslipper) Bright yellow flowers with brownish petals. 10 to 15 inches. 50c each.

***pubescens** — (Yellow Ladyslipper) Probably a large-flowered form of the preceding species. Flowers much larger, 1 to 3 on 12 to 15 inch stem, bright yellow. One of first to bloom. 50c each.

***spectabile**—(C. hirsutum or reginae) The Showy Ladyslipper, and the finest of the genus. Leafy stems, 12 to 24 inches high, bearing up to 4 very large flowers, white sepals and petals, and a rosy pink (rosy white, with pink markings) slipper, during June and July. 50c each.

DELPHINIUM — One of our most popular blue cut flowers. They like a fairly rich soil and do not like to be crowded.

belladonna—(Cliveden Beauty) Improved form of this popular free-flowering azure-blue variety. 25c each.

bellamosum—Dark blue-flowering form of preceding. 25c each.

***chinense**—A dwarf species with feathery foliage and intense gentian blue flowers from June to Aug. 25c each.

***chinense "Cambridge Blue"**—With flowers of a clear cambridge blue. 25c each.

Gold Medal Hybrids—Mixtures of blues. 25c each.

***nudicaule**—Brilliant scarlet flowers on 12 to 15 inch stems, June to Aug. For well-drained, sandy soil, in full sun. 25c each.

tatsienense—Deep blue flowers on branching stems. Foliage sometimes mottled white. 15 inches. 35c each.

Wrexham Strain Hybrids—Mixture of singles and doubles, shades of blue, often tinged with pink. All very large flowered. 35c each.

Wrexham Strain Hybrids Re-selected — plants marked as to color and form while in bloom. Only the very best are selected. Please advise if we may substitute if we are out of particular color wanted. \$1.00 each.

DIANTHUS—Alpine species. Indispensable for dry sunny places or walls, and with very few exceptions, great lime lovers. Like a poor stony soil, but care should be exercised that soil is not too loose or sandy. While they rather resent too much moisture around the crown and foliage, they do require it at the roots. A top-dressing of stone chips several times a year is beneficial.

***allwoodi-alpinus** — A perpetual flowering hybrid with large flowers, white with large pink center or in shades of pink, on 6 to 8 inch stems. Our plants are grown from cuttings taken from selected plants. Loam with some lime. 25c each.

allwoodi hybrid "Crimson"—Large flowers of deep crimson on 10 to 15 inch stems from early spring to late fall. The majority are very double, although there are some singles among the lot. 35c each.

***alpinus**—A very dwarf species with dark shining foliage which hugs the ground. Large flowers of deep rose with darker ring around the eye, on 2 to 3 inch stems. Prefers a little shade during the hottest part of the summer. 35c each.

DIANTHUS—Continued.

- ***arvenensis** — A wonderful carpeting species. Spreading mats of grey-green, covered with small, sweet pink flowers on 2 to 3 inch stems. May to July. 25c each.
- ***caesius**—(Cheddar Pink) Makes compact mounds of blue-grey foliage with fringed rosy flowers on 6 inch stems. June and July. 25c each.
- ***deltoides**—(Maiden Pink) Great trailing mats of glossy green foliage. Small pink flowers, speckled with crimson, on 6 to 8 inch stems. May to July. 25c each.
- ***knappi**—An excellent plant for high in the alpine garden or on top of a wall, in order that flowers and foliage of plant may be kept clean. Of straggling growth, with heads of clear yellow flowers from June to August. 12 to 18 inches. 25c each.
- ***sylvestris**—Dense grassy tufts from which spray arching stems carrying big clear pink flowers. 35c ea.
- ***sylvestris inodorus**—A compact and dwarf form of the preceding, with flowers of a darker color on 2 inch stems. 35c each.
- winteri** — Very large single flowers of a soft pink with a large carmine eye on 8 to 12 inch stems, from May to Sept. 35c each.

DIANTHUS barbatus — (Sweet William).

Newport Pink — Best of the salmon pinks. 25c each.

Scarlet Beauty—Intense scarlet. 25c each.

***eximia**—(Fringed Bleeding-heart) Makes a compact plant with finely cut leaves and showy racemes of rose pink flowers through a long period, April to July. Either full sun or light shades, its only requirement being a well-drained position. 10 to 15 inches. 25c each.

***oregana (glauc)**—The most effective of the dwarf Dicentras. Silvery foliage, which is finely cut, and spikes of creamy-white flowers, which have pink or reddish tips. From May to July and again during the fall months. Requires a well-drained position with leaf-mold soil. 35c and 50c each.

spectabilis — (Bleeding Heart) The old favorite border plant with heart-shaped rose-crimson flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems during May and June. Prefer a shady position in a good rich garden loam. 35c and 50c each.

DICTAMNUS (Gas-Plant) albus—A very satisfactory plant, both on account of its showy flowers and fragrant, rich and durable foliage. Grows about 2 feet high and during the summer months produces its odd-shaped flowers of white. Should be planted in a permanent place, as it improves with age. Full sun in a heavy soil. 3 yr. old plants, 50c each.

a. **ruber** — (Purple Gas-Plant) Spikes of rosy pink flowers with deeper veins during June and July. 50c each.

DIGITALIS—(Fox-Glove) Old fashioned border plant.

Shirley Giant—Flower heads 2 to 3 ft. long on stems 5 to 6 ft. high. Mixture of colors ranging from white and shell pink to deepest rose, many attractively dotted with crimson or brown. 25c each.



Dicentra spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)

DODECATHEON — (Shooting-Star) Also called Wild Cyclamens, the flowers resembling those of the hardy Cyclamen. They are among the finest of our far western early flowering alpine. They form close rosettes of rather broad leaves, from which naked stems arise with umbels of Cyclamen-like flowers, from March to May. We recommend planting them from early March to July, as they do not split into small divisions during that time, in a light moist soil, which has plenty of humus. From 1 to 2 inches deep, with partial shade.

***alpinum**—Rich mauve or purplish flowers. 35c each.

***campestris**—White and purplish flowers. 25c each.

DODECATHEON—Continued.

- ***clevelandi**—White to soft pink flowers, beautifully zoned. 35c each.
- ***Colrigo**—In our opinion the most outstanding of all western Dodecatheons. A very rare sp., from the Columbia River Gorge, with bright pink flowers on 6 inch stems. 50c each.
- ***conjugens**—Small white and pink flowers. 25c each.
- ***cusicki**—A rare species with fewer but larger flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems. Flowers rich purple with yellow throat. 35c each.
- ***dentatum**—Small flowers of pure white with small purple spot at base of each petal. A dwarf species. 25c each.
- ***hendersoni**—Rose to crimson or purple flowers on strong 12 inch stems. One of the easiest, with fine large foliage. 25c each.
- ***hugeri**—An eastern native with white flowers, with brown eye, on 15 to 18 inch stems. Rare. 50c each.
- ***jeffreyi**—Very robust, with pale pink and white flowers. 25c each.
- ***media**—Many very large flowers of pink or rose on 15 to 20 inch stems. 35c each.
- ***multiflorum**—One of the finest of the high Rocky Mt. species. Brilliant rose colored flowers on 12 inch stems. Rare. 50c each.
- ***poeticum**—Small white and pink flowers. 25c each.
- ***radicatum**—Another rare Rocky Mt. species with pinkish flowers on 8 to 12 inch stems. 50c each.

DORONICUM excelsum—(Formerly listed as *caucasicum*) Large yellow flowers on 2 to 3 ft. stems in early spring. Will thrive in any heavy soil, sun or shade. 25c each.

clusii—We secured this dwarf species under the above name, but have not been able to have it properly identified. Regardless of its name, it is a very worthy plant for the foreground in the border. Bright yellow flowers on 12 to 15 inch stems in early spring and summer. 25c each.

DOUGLASIA ***vitaliana** — Also listed as *Androsace vitaliana*. It is the only known European species of *Douglasia*. Forms rosettes of grey-green short leaves. Sweet-scented, clear yellow flowers, May and June. 25c each.

DRABA ***armata**—Under this name we have a very fine form resembling *aizoon*. Forms rosettes of seemingly prickly foliage, covered in spring with bright yellow flowers on 4 to 6 inch stems. Very rare. 50c each.

***loiseleuri**—Differs from *D. olympica* in its broader foliage and flowers of paler yellow. From the high mountains of Corsica. Also a very rare species. 50c each.

***olympica**—Forms a mossy turf, the individual mats being from 6 to 10 inches across, covered with yellow flowers in spring. 25c each.

Note—All of the *Drabas* delight in full sun and a rather stony soil.

DRYAS ***octopetala**—Flat evergreen carpets of small oak-like leaves with medium sized white *Anemone*-like flowers on 6 inch stems during spring and summer. It flowers most freely in very limy soil, which is well-drained and porous. Likes a sunny but not dry position. Resents being disturbed. 50c each.

***sundermanni**—A hybrid of the preceding with larger flowers which are pale yellow in the bud stage, opening pure white. It is of much easier culture, although prefers conditions advised for *D. octopetala*. The seed heads of all these *Dryas* are very ornamental. 35c each.

ECHINACEA purpurea—(Formerly listed as *Rudbeckia purpurea*. Purple Cone-Flower) Peculiar reddish-purple flowers with a very high, large, brown, cone-shaped center, on 2 to 3 ft. stems, July to Oct. Any heavy soil, in full sun. 25c each.

ECHINOPS ritro — (Globe-Thistle) Showy thistle-like plants with large steel-blue thistle-like flowers during July and Aug. Remain attractive for a long time when dried. 3 to 4 ft. 25c each.

EDELWEISS—See *Leontopodium*, page 28.

EDRAIANTHUS ***dalmaticus** — Rounded flower heads of purplish-blue on 6 to 8 inch stems, May to August. Dark green, grass-like foliage. 25c each.

***graminifolius**—The foliage is more grass-like and of a lighter green, with flowers of a lighter blue in rounded heads. 50c each.

EPIEDIUM — *Epimediums* are the European cousins of our native *Vancouveria*. Evergreen plants with handsome shining leaves, which in shade turn into a lovely bronze. Prefer peaty soil, in partial shade and require some water during the summer months. May to July.

alpinum—Small, bronzy-red starry flowers. 12 inches. 75c each.

coccineum—Bright red flowers, somewhat larger than preceding. 12 in. 50c each.

lacteam—Flowers of creamy white. 8 in. 50c each.

lilacina—Soft lilac-colored flowers. 60c ea.

EPIMEDIUM—Continued.

***macranthum**—A dwarf growing plant for shady place in rockery, with small cream-white flowers. 60c each.

musschianum—Pale yellow flowers, with spurs hard to describe. 60c each.

***niveum**—A very dainty variety for the shaded rock garden, with pure white flowers. 50c each.

pinnatum elegans—A strong grower with handsome yellow flowers. 60c each.

rubrum—Rather dwarf, with deep red flowers. Rare. 50c each.

sulphureum—The young leaves beautifully marked with brown. Pretty sulphur-yellow flowers. 50c each.

ERIGERON ***caucasicus**—Large flowers of lavender on 10 inch stems. 25c each.

macranthus — (Aster mesa grande speciosa) Large dark purple flowers on branching 3 ft. stems during Oct. and Nov. 35c each.

***mucronatus** — An everblooming species. Trailer, with dark green foliage and small pink and white flowers. One of the most persistent bloomers during the hot, dry summer months. 25c each.

speciosus—We consider this as one of the finest plants for the foreground in the herbaceous border. Large rosy-mauve flowers, with yellow centers, on 18 inch stems, from May to July. An excellent cut flower. 25c each.

***trifidus**—A dainty native for a sunny position in well-drained, gritty soil. Flattened tufts of little hairy, hand-shaped leaves and delicate daisy-like flowers of pale lavender on 2 to 3 inch stems. A persistent bloomer, from May to Sept. 50c each.

ERINUS ***alpinus**—Charming little wall and crevice plant with rosy-purple flowers on 4 inch stems. 25c each.

***albus**—White flowering form of preceding. 35c each.

***roseus**—A bright pink-flowering form. 25c each.

ERIOPHYLLUM caespitosum—(Oregon Sunshine) A native with finely cut grey foliage and a profusion of yellow daisy-like flowers, on 12 inch stems, from May to Aug. For the poorest of soils and hot, dry positions. 25c each.**ERODIUM**—A charming race of plants for sunny positions.

***chamaedryoides roseum**—A tiny alpine, in flower from May to late Nov. Forms

tufts of pretty glossy leaves, covered with delicate pink, veined flowers on thread-like 2 inch stems. 35c each.

***cheilanthifolium**—Effective for its foliage alone, which is ferny and covered with a hoary grey down. Rather large flowers, bluish-white, with deeper veins. 75c ea.

***corsicum**—Tufts of crinkly, down leaves, amongst which nestle the rosy-pink flowers, veined with red. Perfect drainage is essential. 75c each.

***macradenum** — Soft green, ferny foliage and delicately veined pink flowers marked with two larger dark blotches 8 inches. 35c each.

manescavi—Valued for their steady succession of bloom from June to Sept. Rosy-purple flowers, 2 inches across, on 12 inch stems. Will thrive in a hot, dry position. 35c each.

ERYNGIUM ***bourgati**—A very distinct species. Dwarf, spiny stems and bracts, often a bright steel blue. Thistle-like flowers of blue on 12 inch stems. June to Aug. 35c each.

planum—Used as an everlasting. Holly-like leaves and thistle-like flowers of deep blue. 3 to 4 ft. July and Aug. 25c each.

ERYTHRAEA—See *Centaurium*, page 16.**FERNS**—We have divided the Ferns into two sections; those which require very little, if any shade, and those which are true shade lovers.

Dwarf Rock Ferns—The species listed below require very little shade, unless otherwise noted, and will thrive with very little moisture after June once they have become established. But they do require a very well-drained, stony soil, with plenty of leaf mold or peat and silt, and if possible should be planted so that the roots will be protected from the hot summer sun by burying the roots under a partly submerged rock. We advise planting these in spring if possible, and not later than end of October in fall.

***A. platyneuron**—(Ebony Spleenwort) Narrow, black-stemmed fronds, 6 to 10 inches long. 35c each.

***A. trichomanes** — (Maiden-Hair Spleenwort) Fronds densely clustered, 8 inches long and about one inch wide. 25c each.

***Cheilanthes alabamensis** — A very rare species from Alabama with short, dainty fronds. Requires a northern or eastern exposure. 75c each.

***C. californica** — Somewhat more robust and taller growing than *C. gracillima*. 6 inches. 50c each.

FERNS—Continued.

***C. gracillima**—(Lace Fern) A dwarf, compact form, with 4 inch fronds. Prefers northern or eastern exposure. 50c each.

***C. siliquosa**—(Formerly listed as *Pellaea densa*) A very dwarf and compact Fern which can withstand full sun and much drought once established. Finely cut wide, dark green fronds, 6 inches. 25c each.

***Pellaea andromedaefolia**—(Coffee Fern) One of the most distinct and interesting species of our native Ferns. The leaves are from 6 to 12 inches long and 3 to 5 inches wide, and are very different from other Ferns. 50c each.

***P. atropurpurea**—A drought resistant species with grey-green, black-stemmed fronds, 8 inches long. 50c each.

***P. brachypteris**—The blue-green fronds resemble a sprig of fir, 6 to 8 inches long. Very distinct. 50c each.

***P. ornithopus**—(Bird-Foot Fern) Rather stiff foliage, shaped like bird track, 8 to 10 inches long. 50c each.

***Pityrogramma triangularis**—(Formerly listed as *Ceropteris triangularis*) The Gold-Back Fern. The fronds, 6 to 8 inches long and 3 to 5 inches wide, are dark green above and deep golden yellow beneath. Dry conditions in light shade. 25c each.

Polystichum—The following species of *Polystichum* are suitable for shady corner or border and shady places in the rockery. Some can stand more sun than others, as noted.

***P. acrostichoides**—(Christmas Fern) Leaves in dense crowns, 10 inches high. Very easy. 25c each.

P. andersoni—A very rare species, somewhat tall for the rockery the rather broad, lacy fronds being from 18 to 24 inches long. Light shade. \$1.00 each.

P. brauni—Another species which is rather large for the rockery, the lacy fronds being from 18 to 24 inches long. Requires dense shade and moisture during the dry weather. Rare. 75c each.

***P. lemmoni**—A very rare and beautiful species, with full and compact fronds, 6 to 10 inches long. Must have a gritty soil, with leaf mold or peat and be well-drained. Light shade suits it. 75c each.

P. munitum—(Giant Holly-Fern or Sword-Fern) Large fronds, from 18 to 36 inches long, for shady corners or woodland plantings. 25c and 50c each.

***P. munitum imbricans**—(Small Holly-Fern or Sword-Fern) A dwarf form of preceding, for the dry rock garden. 50c each.

***P. scopulinum**—A new and very rare species, with rather narrow fronds, from 12 to 15 inches long. 75c each.

P. vivaparum—A wonderful Fern from the West Indies, and should be planted where it receives some protection from the severe cold. Lacy fronds, 3 to 4 inches wide and 15 to 20 inches long. The tips are proliferous (producing young plants upon their leaves). As the fronds touch the ground, the young plants take root. Also valuable as a pot plant for the house. 25c and 50c each.

Woodsia—A family of rock-loving Ferns.

***W. cathcartina**—A rare Fern, the narrow fronds growing in rosettes or tufts and are from 6 to 9 inches long. 75c each.

***W. ilvensis**—Habit same as preceding, but somewhat more dwarf. 25c each.

***W. scopulina**—Also very dwarf, with fronds more dainty. 50c each.

Shade Loving Ferns—The following Ferns require deep shade and plenty of moisture during the dry summer months.

Athyrium pycnocarpon—Narrow leaf Spleenwort. 35c each.

A. thelypteroides—Silvery spleenwort. Leaves 18 to 24 inches long on straw-colored stalks, 6 to 10 inches wide. 35c each.

Botrychium silaifolium—(Grape-Fern) In allusion to the grape-like Sporangia (the cases containing the spore), which are carried on a single erect panicle. 12 to 18 inches. 50c each.

B. ternatum, variety *intermedia*—While botanists claim that the true *ternatum* is not in commerce, the plant we list was bought under that name. The foliage is divided into three parts and is a very interesting species. 35c each.

B. virginianum—A large growing species, from 18 to 24 inches high, with broad-leaved foliage. 50c each.

Dryopteris cristata—Crested Woodfern. Dark green fronds which are more or less crested. 2 to 3 ft. 35c each.

Woodwardia radicans—The great Chain Fern of the Redwoods in California. If provided with shade and moisture, will often, in time, attain a height of from 5 to 12 feet. We have established plants, from 2 to 3 years, in our gardens. 75c and \$1.00 each.

* Alpines or Rock plants.

GAILLARDIA—A very desirable plant, both for border and cut flowers. Its requirements are simple: light, open, well-drained soil in full sun. Require very little water during the summer months and are in bloom from early June to late Nov. Our named varieties are propagated vegetatively and are guaranteed true to name.

Portola — The strongest growing of the Gaillardia. Strong and straight stems, 12 to 18 inches long, with large flowers. The rays are somewhat doubled and of a rich crimson color, barely tipped yellow. 25c each.

The King — One of the largest flowered Gaillardia introduced, 4 to 6 inches across. A vivid crimson with a wide yellow margin. 40c each.

GALAX aphylla—A beautiful ground-covering plant, specially adapted to the Rhododendron border, as it also delights in a cool, moist, peaty loam. The bright green leaves turn to brilliant bronze shades as the plant ripens and the frosts begin. The small white flowers come on raceme-like spikes, 15 to 24 inches high. 50c each.

GALEGA hartlandi—Bushy plants, 2 to 3 ft. high, with graceful foliage and pinkish-lavender, pea-shaped flowers, June to Aug. Excellent as a cut flower. 25c ea.

GAURA lindheimeri—Invaluable for background or mass effect. Prefers a light soil, in full sun. Pink and white orchid-like flowers on stems 12 to 24 inches long, from early July to late Sept. 4 to 5 ft. 35c each.

GENTIANA—The Gentians furnish the alpine and bog gardens with some of their most glorious subjects. No color can compare with the gentian blue of *Gentiana acaulis* and its forms. While some are rather difficult, there are many which are comparatively easy and all will repay any effort made to give them conditions to their liking. The alpine species in general are singular in requiring an extremely large amount of root moisture, combined with good drainage. One difficult problem is to keep plants as cool as they are in their mountain homes without shading them more than nature does. Planting on north or east side of a well-submerged rock, so that roots of plant may have the cooling effect of it, is one answer. Medium size stones may also be placed at the bottom of hole in which plant is placed, so that roots may come in contact with them. Nearly all of them enjoy plenty of leaf mold mixed with their soil.

***acaulis**—The famous Gentian of the Alps. Huge dazzling gentian blue trumpets

covering a dwarf green carpet. Variable as to time of flowering here, for while their regular time is early spring, many flowers may be seen in our gardens from November onward. They enjoy a deep, rich soil, with root moisture in summer. 35c, 50c and 75c each.

***acaulis angustifolia** — A form of *acaulis* with very narrow foliage and flowers spotted with sprightly green. Considered by Correvon to be the handsomest species of the whole genus. \$1.00 each.

***acaulis clusi** — Another form of *acaulis* with flowers somewhat longer, on longer stems. Can stand a little lime. 35c, 50c and 75c each. (See back inside cover for illustration.)

***andrewsi**—The closed Gentian. Terminal heads of large blue flowers, on 15 to 18 inch stems, from July to Oct. Somewhat of a bog plant, enjoying moist soil and shade. 25c each.

andrewsi alba — White-flowering form of the preceding, being a little more dwarf and compact. Very rare. 50c each.

asclepiadea—Slender, graceful stems, 12 to 18 inches high, clothed with dark green willow-like leaves. The very dark blue flowers come in raceme-like spikes. It requires the same culture as *G. affinis*. 50c and 75c each.

***farreri** — Of semi-prostrate growth and grassy foliage, when once established it will produce hundreds of its glorious flowers of a wonderful shade of sky blue, with white throats. It requires a cool limy, gritty soil. 50c and \$1.00 each.

***macaulayi, Wells Variety** — Hybrid between *farreri* and *sino ornata*. The large open trumpets are of an ethereal blue, the outside being striped with sea green and dusky blue. In habit it is much stronger in growth than *farreri* and more compact than *sino ornata*. It truly is a most wonderful novelty. Blooms from Aug. to Oct., under same conditions favorable to *farreri*. Stock very limited. 75c and \$1.00 each.

menziesi — A dwarf Oregon native with small, semi-open flowers of blue on 6 to 12 inch stems. Leaf mold and good loam, in shade. 35c and 50c each.

***oregana** — As the name indicates, from Oregon. Broadly funnel-shaped blue flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems. 75c each.

***orfordi**—A very dwarf growing Oregonian from exposed points on the coast. Nice blue flowers on 6 to 10 inch stems, which trail along the ground. Rare. 50c and 75c each.

***purdomi**—A beautiful species from Tibet. Narrow, dark green leaves and large

GENTIANA—Continued.

trumpets of bright blue, on long trailing stems. Aug. to Oct. Easy in a limy soil in light shade, although it can stand full sun if given plenty of root moisture. 50c and 75c each.

spectrum—A native with semi-open flowers of deep blue on 2 to 3 foot stems. Very easy in a peaty soil and half shade. 35c each.

***septemfida**—Of easy culture in any good garden loam and some peat, full sun or light shade. Heads of sapphire blue flowers, somewhat variable, on 8 to 12 inch stems, during July and Aug. 50c each.

***sino ornata** — Semi-prostrate habit and grassy foliage, with immense dark blue flowers, with a white line running through the divisions, from July to Sept. Likes a cool light soil, in light shade. 35c and 50c each.

GERANIUM—Easy subjects for the alpine garden and perennial border, in full sun and light, open soil.

***endressi**—Neat growing plant with divided leaves and slender branching spikes of bright rose flowers, from June to Aug. 12 inches. 35c each.

grandiflorum — A long-flowering species with large blue flowers, veined crimson, on 12 to 18 inch stems. June to Sept. 35c each.

***ibericum**—Violet blue flowers on 8 to 12 inch stems during July and Aug. The foliage assumes rich tints in autumn. 35c each.

***pylzwianum**—Nicely cut leaves and large pink flowers on slender 3 to 4 inch stems during June and July. Best in moraine or a pocket of gritty soil, not too rich. Will also stand half shade. 50c each.

***sanguineum**—Of prostrate habit with dark green foliage and large blood-red flowers, tinted purple. Very easy and floriferous. All summer. 25c each.

***sanguineum var. lancastriense**—A distinct and charming variety of the sanguineum type, with large, lovely soft pink flowers on slender stems, from June to Sept. 35c each.

GEUM, Dwarf Evergreen Species — These are doubly valuable for the alpine garden and border on account of their handsome evergreen foliage and large showy flowers, which are produced from early spring to fall. If given sufficient root moisture, with good drainage, the majority of them will thrive in full sun. They like a deep rich soil.

***aurantiacum**—A very rare species, with dark green foliage and very large orange-

yellow flowers on 6 inch stems. One of the very best of the dwarf species. 50c each.

***Borisi**—One of the showiest of this showy genus. Neat tufts of evergreen foliage with many branching 8 to 12 inch stems, covered with large vivid orange-scalet flowers from May to Oct. 35c and 50c each.

***borisi hybrids** — Resembles the parent plant in both foliage and flower, there being some variation as to color and size in both. Very hardy and floriferous. 25c and 35c each.

***heldreichi**—A dwarf species from Greece, with orange-red flowers on 8 inch stems, June to Aug. 50c each.

***montanum**—A compact growing species for a shady spot. Prettily puckered, glossy green leaves and large bright golden flowers on 3 to 6 inch stems, from May to Oct. 50c each.

***rivale, Leonards Variety**—A lovely form of the Water Avens, with nodding, coppery pink or old rose flowers, on 8 to 12 inch stems. For a shady spot. 25c each.

***rivale, Leonards Variety fl. pl.**—A double flowering form of the preceding. Very rare. 50c each.

GEUM, Border Varieties—Excellent subjects for the perennial border, blooming from May to Oct. Require a good, rich soil in full sun, although they will do fairly well in light shade.

Lady Stratheden—Best described as a golden yellow counterpart of Mrs. Bradshaw.

Mrs. Bradshaw—Large double flowers of a fiery orange red, on 24 inch stems, from May to Aug. 24 inches. 25c each.

Princess Juliana—Large flowers of tawny yellow, tinged with rich apricot, on 18 to 24 inch stems. May to Aug. 35c each.

GLOBULARIA *cordifolia—Prostrate shrublet, with glossy evergreen foliage and fluffy, grey-blue flowers on 3 to 6 inch stems. Gritty soil, half shade, in rock crevices. June and July. 35c each.

***cordifolia nana**—A choice and rare miniature form of the preceding. Very dwarf and compact, with violet-blue button-like flowers on inch stems. 50c each.

GORMANIA — A native of the Northwest, allied to Sedums.

***laxa**—Rosettes of fleshy foliage and heads of crimson flowers, forming large mats. 25c each.

***watsoni**—Pale yellow flowering form of the preceding. 25c each.

GYPHOPHILA acutifolia (rokejeka)—A rose colored Babys Breath. Tall, graceful grower with large pinkish flowers during June and July. 3 ft. 25c each.

***fratensis**—Compact mats of glaucous foliage and clear pink flowers on dark stems, from May to July. 3 inches. Likes lime. 50c each.

paniculata — (Babys-Breath) Branching plants with masses of delicate white flowers, used as filler for bouquets. 25c each.

paniculata ehrlei — A distinct form, very early, with pure white double flowers. After main crop has been cut flower spikes still make their appearance until frost. Grafted plants only, 50c and \$1.00 each.

paniculata Bristol Fairy—Very large double white flowers which bloom from June to Sept. Grafted plants only, 50c and 75c each.

***repens**—A creeping species with evergreen soft grey-green foliage and white to pink flowers, from July to September. 3 inches. 25c each.

HABENARIA — Hardy terrestrial Orchids, quite easy in a damp, half shaded spot, in a mixture of leafmold and silt.

ciliaris—Probably the showiest of native Orchids in temperate North America. Fringed orange flowers, crowded on 12 inch stems, during July and Aug. 50c ea.

dilitata—Native of southern Oregon, with pure white flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems. 50c each.

fimbriata—Fragrant lilac flowers on 12 to 15 inch stems. 50c each.

psycodes—Small lilac flowers, crowded on 18 to 24 inch stems. Fragrant. 50c each.

HELENIUM — A very showy plant in the perennial border from August to Oct., as well as being invaluable for cut flowers. Succeed in any soil in sunny location.

autumnale rubrum—Bright terra cotta red flowers. 3 to 4 ft. 25c each.

autumnale superbum—Clear golden yellow flowers. 4 to 6 ft. 25c each.

bruneum coccineum—A dark bronzy brownish red on 30 inch stems. July to Sept. 25c each.

gaillardiaeflorum — Glowing bronzy-red petals with just a tip of golden yellow, on 3 ft. stems. 25c each.

Gartensonne—Brilliant golden yellow, velvet brown center. 3 ft. 25c each.

Golden Youth—Pure golden yellow flowers on 30 inch stems from July to Sept. 25c each.

hoopesi—Pure orange colored flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, on 2 ft. stems. May to Aug. 25c each.

Riverton Beauty—Lemon yellow with purplish black cone. 4 ft. 25c each.

Riverton Gem — Old gold, suffused with bright terra cotta, turning to wallflower red. 4 ft. 25c each.

HELIANTHEMUM — (Sun-Rose) Showy, small evergreen shrubs, suitable for planting on walls and dry banks. Their only requirements are a warm soil and full sun, with a severe shearing after they are through blooming to prevent them from becoming straggly. Our named varieties are grown from cuttings, guaranteed to be true to name.

***Apricot** — Large apricot colored flowers and very glossy foliage. 25c each.

***Ben Ledi**—Large flowers of crimson lake, a new color in Helianthemums. 35c ea.

***Ben Nevis**—A fine yellow with a crimson-rusty central ring. Distinct. 35c each.

***Boule de Feu**—A double flowering deep red. 25c each.

***Brunette**—Of neat habit and with flowers of burnt orange with a rusty-red colored central ring. 35c each.

***Burnt Orange**—With very glossy foliage. 25c each.

***Buttercup**—A fine, clear golden yellow. 25c each.

***Double Yellow**—Double flowers of citron yellow. 25c each.

***Golden Nugget**—A very dwarf and prostrate species, with small, glossy leaves and golden yellow flowers. New and distinct. 35c each.

***rodanthe carneum** — Silvery foliage and large pale pink flowers. 25c each.

***Rosy Gem**—Of upright habit, with dark green foliage and rosy red flowers. 25c each.

***tuberaria** — Glossy, corrugated foliage, from which rise 6 to 8 inch spikes of golden yellow flowers. 25c each.

***Wendels Rose**—Grey foliage and brilliant pink flowers. 35c each.

***Wisley Primrose**—Primrose yellow flowers and glistening grey foliage. 35c each.

HELIANTHUS multiflorus fl. pl. — (Double Sunflower) Large, double, dahlia-like golden-yellow flowers in great profusion during Aug. and Sept. 4 ft. 25c each.

HELIOPSIS scabra gratissima—Flowers of a golden yellow on stiff 18 to 24 inch stems from June to Sept. Excellent for cut flowers. 4 to 5 ft. 25c each.

HELLEBORUS corsicus (syn. *trifolius*)—

A handsome tall growing species from Corsica and Majorca, with large glaucous evergreen Holly-like spiny leaves, and dense heads of globular pale soft green flowers. Jan. to March. \$1.00 each.

niger altifolius (syn. *maximum*) —

The Christmas Rose, although in our warm Oregon climate commences to bloom end Nov. and continues through the winter, regardless of snow and ice. Large palmately divided leaves, standing upright, make a fine foil for the large open white flowers, sometimes flushed pink, which are on 12 inch stems. Flowering size plants, \$1.00 each. Large clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

niger praecox—

Of more dwarf habit, the leaves hugging the ground, with the flowers, open white, sometimes flushed pink, standing well above the foliage on 6 to 10 inch stems. Begins to bloom about the same time as *niger altifolius*. Flowering size plants, \$1.00 each. Large clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

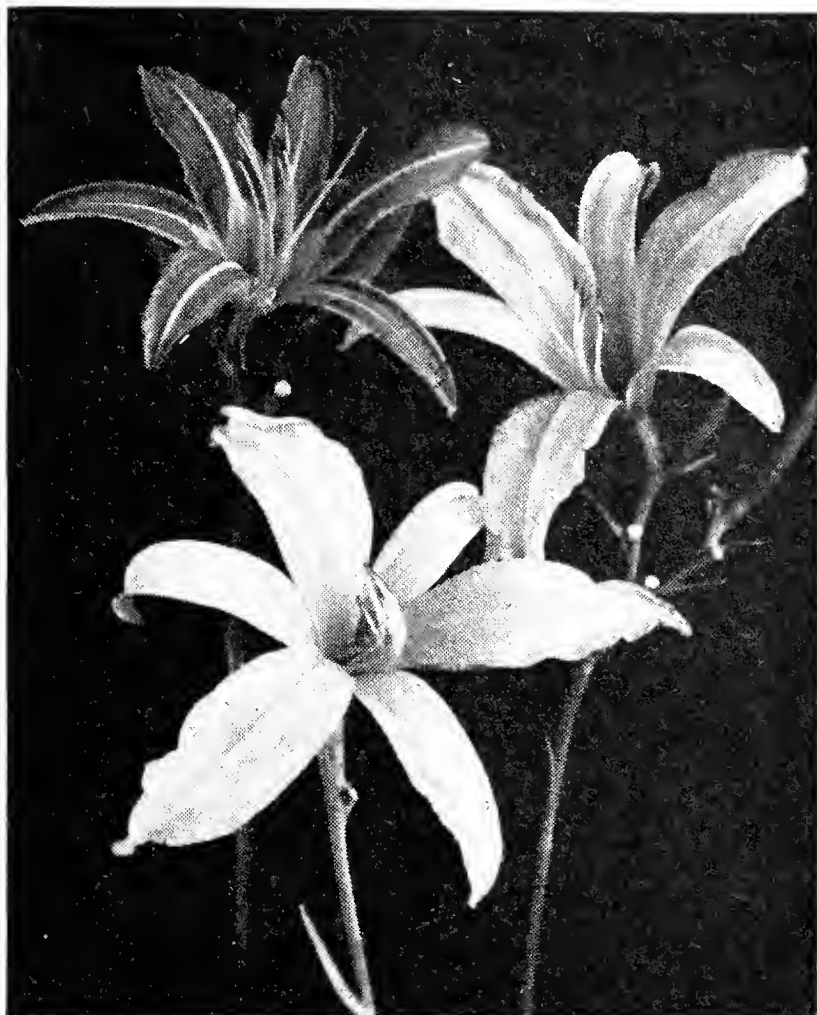
Note — The *Helleborus niger* should be planted in the shade of a deciduous shrub or tree, receiving the shade during the summer months but being in the light during the fall and winter months. They will thrive in a soil of rich loam, coarse sand, some peat moss and a top-dressing of well-rotted manure. Prefer a moist, but well-drained position. They resent being disturbed after having been established.

orientalis hybrids — (The Lenten-Rose)

Called so on account of its flowering period being during Feb. and March, the time of Lent. Erect growing, 12 to 18 inches, with very large divided leaves. The flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, are borne on strong, stiff stems, 12 to 18 inches long. They come in a wide range of colors, white, pink, maroon, some with purplish or crimson dots. This species does not flower until the third season, and being of hybrid origin, it is impossible to tell color of flowers of two-year-old plants. So please do not order plants of separate colors in two-year-old plants. Two-year-old plants, 50c and 75c each. Large 3 yr. old plants, 75c and \$1.00 each.

We have a limited stock of separate colors: pink; pink, speckled; white, speckled; \$1.50 each. Maroon or purplish-red, \$2.00 each.

foetidus—We obtained this species under the name of *H. viridus*, but having seen it in flower and observed it for two seasons, we have definitely identified it as *H. foetidus*. Very dark green leaves divided into long narrow sections and very frost resistant. Rather small nodding, olive-green flowers, edged plum-purple. Two yr. old plants, 75c each. Large specimens, \$1.50 each.



Hemerocallis

HEMEROCALLIS—(Day-Lily) Excellent for naturalizing, especially along streams or moist banks of lily ponds or other rather moist shady places. Will thrive in the border if given an occasional watering during the dry months.

dumortieri—Rich cadmium yellow, May-June. 2 ft. 35c each.

flava—(Lemon Lily) Flowers clear yellow, fragrant, on 2 to 3 ft. stems. 25c each.

fulva—(Tawny Day-Lily) Coppery colored, shaded crimson. A very robust grower, with stems 3 to 4 ft. high. July and Aug. 25c each.

thunbergi—The latest to flower. Funnel shaped flowers of rich buttercup yellow on 2 to 3 ft. stems. Aug and Sept. 25c ea.

Amaryllis—Large flowers of golden orange, recurving petals, giving it a flaring effect. 3 ft. June to Aug. \$1.00 each.

Anna Betscher — Deep orange yellow, touched with light striping of bronzed-red. 3 ft. July and Aug. \$1.50 each.

Cressida—A very rare variety. Deep orange with reddish band. \$1.50 each.

Gem—Well formed flowers of rich deep orange yellow. June. 75c each.

Geo. Yeld—Large open flowers, nearly 6 inches across. Outer petals rich orange, inner petals flushed orange scarlet. 42 in. July and Aug. \$1.50 each.

Golden Bell—Large fragrant flowers, soft apricot yellow, with deeper throat. Petals fluted and recurved. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

HEMEROCALLIS—Continued.

- Golden Dream**—Very large flowers of perhaps the deepest golden yellow known in Hemerocallis. \$2.00 each.
- Goldeni** — Deep golden orange flowers. June. \$1.00 each.
- Hyperion** — We have a few of this very scarce variety. Soft canary yellow flowers, of immense size. Superb form and a strong vigorous grower. One of the few American plants to win an A. M. R. H. S. \$2.00 each.
- J. A. Crawford**—Large flowers of apricot and cadmium yellow. 4 ft. June and July. 75c each.
- J. R. Mann**—Glistening, large open flowers of frosted apricot and yellow. One of the handsomest of Betschers Hybrids. \$1.00 each.
- Lemona**—A very lovely pale lemon yellow variety. 75c each.
- luteola major**—While an old species and not a hybrid, it is not as well known as it deserves to be. Very large flowers of orange yellow in great profusion. 75c each.
- Margaret Perry**—One of the most persistent flowering of all Hemerocallis. We have had nice flowers on our plants as late as mid-Sept. Well-branched spikes of brilliant orange scarlet, lined with yellow. 4 to 5 ft. July to Sept. \$1.00 each.
- Mrs. A. H. Austin**—Large flowers of deep golden yellow. \$1.00 each.
- Mrs. J. R. Mann**—Large flaring flowers of deep yellow; petals fluted and ridged; sepals flaring. Whole flower illumined with a faint reddish-orange glow. 75c each.
- Mrs. W. H. Wyman**—Pale glistening yellow in July and Aug. \$1.00 each.
- Queen of May**—Wide open flowers of deep yellow, petals fluted, touched at tips with faint reddish orange. \$1.00 each.
- Collections**—For \$2.50 we will send your choice of the following two collections:
No. 1—Golden Bell, Goldeni, Mrs. W. H. Wyman, flava and fulva.
No. 2—Geo. Yeld, Mrs. A. H. Austin, Queen of May, flava and fulva. Both collections for \$4.50.
- HEPATICA**—Early spring-flowering plants, belonging to the Anemone group. Prefer a rich, well-drained loam in shade. If given deep shade and leaf-mold soil, the flowers will retain the blue color.
- ***acutiloba**—The color varies from pink to blue. Mixture only. 25c each.
- ***triloba**—Blue flowers on 6 inch stems. 25c each.
- HERNIARIA** ***glabra**—One of the best hardy trailers for poor soil in either full sun or

light shade. Makes a dense mass of mossy foliage, which turns to a deep bronzy red in winter. 25c each.

- HESPERIS matronalis** — (Sweet Rocket) Sweet-scented, lavender-purple flowers on 2 to 3 ft. stems in early spring. Excellent for cut flowers. 25c each.
- HEUCHERA** — (Coral-Bells) Will thrive in any good garden soil, in either full sun or light shade.
- ***sanguinea**—Coral-red or pink flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems. The foliage is also very attractive. 25c each.
- HOLLYHOCK**—See *Althaea rosea*, page 9.
- HORMINUM pyrenaicum**—Neat tufts of dark green foliage, which lies flat on the ground. Medium sized flowers of violet-purple on 12 to 18 inch stems. 25c each.
- HOSTA**—(Funkia) Also known as the Plantain Lily. Attractive subjects for the shady border, preferring a rather moist, rich soil.
- lancifolia**—Long, narrow, dark green leaves and lilac blue flowers on 18 inch stems during July and Aug. 25c each.
- lancifolia undulata** (undulata variegata)—Variegated foliage, 6 to 8 inches high, with lilac-blue flowers on 12 to 15 inch stems. June and July. 25c each.
- plantaginea grandiflora** (subcordata grdf.) —Large, fragrant, pure white, lily-like flowers on 2 ft. stems, Aug. to Oct. 35c each.
- sieboldiana Hybrids** — Large leaves, in great mounds or cushions, with lavender or lavender blue flowers on 2 to 3 ft. spikes. 35c each.
- HOUSTONIA** (Bluets) ***serpyllifolia**, Millards Variety — Prostrate and extensively creeping, with larger and deeper blue flowers than the type. They require a moist, partly shaded position. 35c each.
- HUTCHINSIA** ***alpina**—A true alpine, forming dense cushions of fine dark green cress leaves, smothered with dainty white flowers during May and June. Prefers a moist soil in light shade. 3 inches. 35c each.
- ***auerswaldi** — Dense rounded cushions of glossy emerald green, starred over with dainty white flowers from May to July. 35c each.
- IBERIS** (Hardy Candytuft) ***gibraltarica**—White to lavender pink flowers on 8 to 12 inch stems, May to July. 25c each.
- ***sempervirens** — Dwarf, with pure white flowers for a long period. 25c each.
- ***sempervirens nana**—A very dwarf form of the preceding. 50c each.

INULA *ensifolia—A very satisfactory plant for poor soils. Compact bushes, 10 to 12 inches high, with large yellow daisy-like flowers from June to Aug. Full sun. 25c each.

***royleana** — Himalayan species with rich orange colored flowers, 4 to 6 inches across, on 2 foot stems. Large handsome leaves and the black flower buds are also very conspicuous. 35c each.

IRIS, Oregon Natives—Oregon's native Iris are amongst the most beautiful in the world. The following are nursery grown and may be moved with safety. Prefer woodland soil, with part shade, flowering from May to July.

***bracteata**—Deep yellow, veined purplish-blue, on 12 inch stems. 50c each.

***chrysophylla**—White or soft yellow, tinted and veined lavender, on 6 inch stems. 35c each.

douglasiana — Rather broad foliage, with large flowers of various shades of blue on 18 to 24 inch stems. 35c each.

***gormanni**—Soft yellow flowers, extending over a long period. 12 inches. 50c each.

***innominata** — A rare species from the mountains of southern Oregon. Long, slender, grass-like foliage, with flowers of golden yellow on 6 to 10 inch stems. 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

***innominata hybrids**—Colors range from almost white, yellow and pale lavender, all with distinct purple or reddish brown veins and markings. Can supply in mixture only, so please do not ask for special color. 50c each.

macrosiphon—(Tube Iris) Dark green foliage and yellow flowers, which are veined with violet or purple, on 10 inch stems. 35c each.

***purdyi**—Glossy, deep green, grassy foliage and large creamy flowers, tinted yellow, and veined purple, on 8 inch stems. 50c each.

***purdyi var. alba**—Pure white flowering form of the preceding. Rare. 50c each.

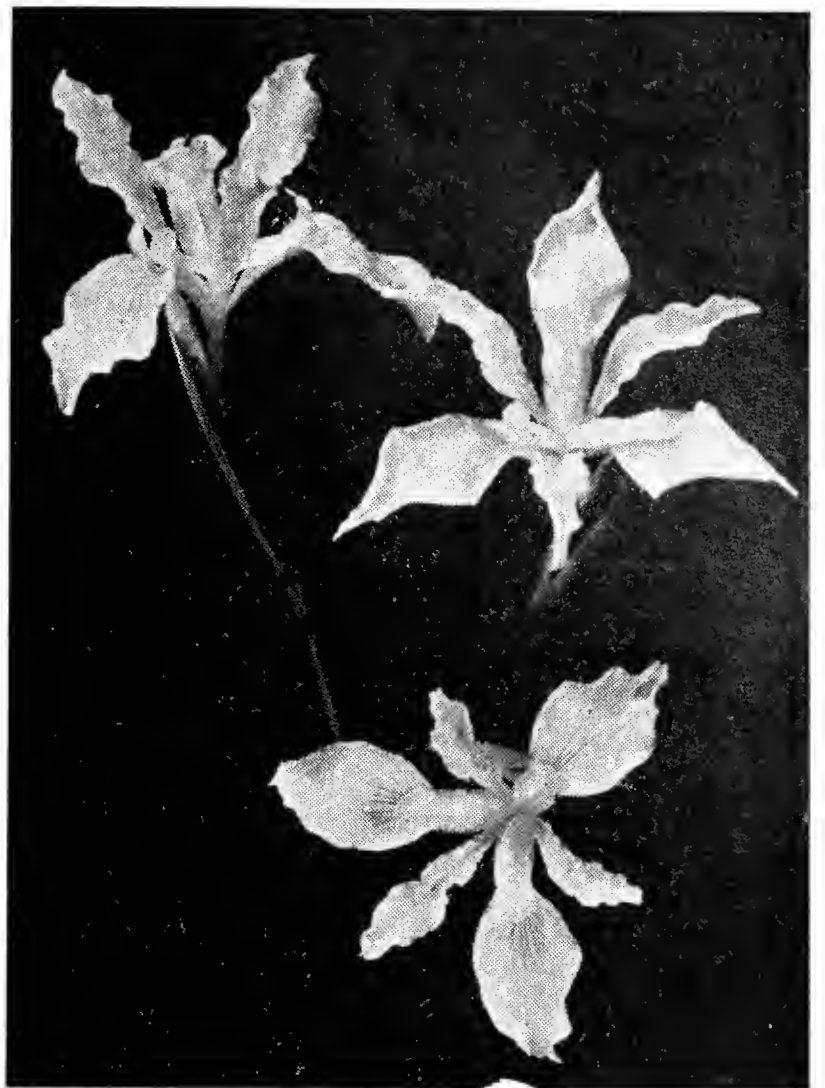
***tenax**—Large flowers of lavender or lavender blue, on 10 inch stems. 25c each.

***tenuis** — Of creeping habit, with large white flowers, delicately marked with yellow and purple. Rare. 35c each.

IRIS, Various Species.

***arenaria**—(Sand Iris) Smallest and most dwarf of all Iris, but with fairly large yellow flowers on 3 inch stems. Very rare and choice, best in sandy soil, in full sun. 50c each.

***bloudowi** — Similar to above, taller and later. Buds brownish black, opening to brilliant yellow, veined brown. 4-6 in. 50c each.



Oregon Native Iris

***gracilipes**—Choice and dainty dwarf from Japan for a cool, sheltered spot, in light woodland soil. Dainty blue flowers, veined lilac and crested with orange, on 10 to 12 inch stems. 25c and 50c each.

japonica (I. fimbriata)—Broad, thick foliage and branching flower stalks bearing many dainty orchid-like flowers of soft lavender with orange crests. Needs some protection from late frosts. 12 inches. 25c each.

longipetala—Long petaled flowers of white, purple and yellow on 2 ft. stalks. 50c each.

***mellita**—Leaves about 6 inches long and an inch wide. The flowers are greenish yellow, of a very odd shape, and tinged a bit with brown. A very rare species and worth-while for the rockery. 50c each.

***minuta**—A tiny species of great rarity from Japan. Slender, grassy foliage, with dainty flowers of a pleasing shade of yellow, marked with brown, and are borne on very short stems. 6 inches. Summer. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

pallida variegata—Conspicuous on account of its striking variegated foliage, which is glaucous green with broad bands of creamy yellow. Of free growth, foliage being about 2 ft. high, with flower clear lavender blue on 3 ft. stems. 25c each.

IRIS—Continued.

***pumilla sweetseri** — Not certain of this name, but a very fine fragrant clear yellow flower on 6 to 8 inch stems. 25c each.

***ruthenica**—A rare little species from the Balkans. Deep violet flowers, which have a sweet fragrance, on 8 inch stems during April and May. 35c and 50c each.

tectorum album—An exquisite white form of *I. tectorum* with a beautiful golden crest. \$1.00 each.

***unguicularis (stylosa)**—The winter-blooming Iris. Large lavender blue flowers on 6 to 12 inch stems, sweetly scented, from Dec. to Feb. Requires a light, warm, well-drained soil and containing lime rubble. Excellent for cut flowers, cut in bud and opened indoors. 25c and 50c each.

verna — A pretty dwarf with exquisite, fragrant, starry flowers of blue, violet and gold, in early summer. A moist, peaty soil in partial shade. 35c and 50c each.

wilsoni—A species which is quite rare. Long, slender foliage and yellow flowers with veined brown or purple throat. \$1.50 each.

ISATIS glauca—Stems 3 to 4 ft. high, with big showers of minute golden yellow flowers in summer. In effect, almost like a golden *Gypsophila*. 25c each.

JASIONE ***humilis**—Very dwarf and compact tufts, with Scabiosa-like heads of blue flowers on 6 inch stems, June to Sept. Full sun or light shade. 50c each.

***perennis**—Tufts of pretty green foliage, globular heads of bright blue flowers on 12 to 15 inch stems, June to Sept. 25c each.

KNIPHOFIA — (*Tritoma*, Red-Hot Poker) Valuable plants for shrubberies, borders, beds on lawns and wild gardens. Tufts of broad grass-like foliage with numerous large spikes of brilliant colored flowers. Full sun.

Borsch's Hybrids—New everblooming hybrids, orange-scarlet or yellow, from May to Oct., on 3 to 4 ft. stems. Mixture only, 25c and 50c each. (See back inside cover for illustration.)

pfitzeri — The latest to bloom, the rich orange-scarlet flowers coming during late summer, Aug. to Oct. 35c and 50c each.

LEONTOPODIUM (Edelweiss) ***alpinum** — That much sought for alpine of the Swiss Alps. Grey leaves, small yellow flowers, which are surrounded by star-like heads of leaves, clothed with a woolly substance. Requires a well-drained, stony soil. 50c each.

LEWISIA—These distinctive Western American plants are exceptionally valuable alpine garden subjects. Their main requisition is sharp drainage, and with the exception of the deciduous species and *columbianum rosea*, require a little shade during the hot and dry summer months. This may be accomplished by planting them on north or east side of rocks.

***brachycalyx**—A very rare species and a real gem for the alpine garden. Makes a many-leaved rosette of light green, flat-tish leaves that nestle close to the ground in a perfect circle. White flowers, about 2 inches across, almost stemless, come in such profusion as to almost hide the plant. The flower are often tinted pink and have a faint fragrance. 50c each.

***columbianum** — Evergreen rosettes of rather narrow leaves, with small pink and white striped flowers on 6 to 12 inch stems. June and July. 35c each.

***columbianum roseum**—Flat rosettes of dark evergreen leaves, with masses of medium size flowers of rosy-purple on 8 to 12 inch stems, from May to Nov. This is the easiest of the evergreen species to grow and has the longest flowering period of all *Lewisia*s. 50c each.

***cotyledon** — Evergreen rosettes of thick leaves, not very dense. White flowers, which have many pink lines. 50c each.

***finchi**—Close rosettes of broad evergreen leaves, an inch wide and 3 to 4 inches long, flat on the ground. Flowers pale pink, with deeper stripe down the center of each petal, on 10 inch stems. May to July. 50c each.

***heckneri**—Leaves curiously spined along the margin. Pink to white flowers on 8 to 10 inch stems. New and rare. 50c ea.

***heckneri hybrids**—Hybrids of the preceding species, with foliage and flowers variable. Color of flowers from deep pink to light pink, with apricot and rose shadings. Mixture only, so do not order separate colors. May to July. 35c each.

***howelli**—Rosettes of beautifully crested leaves and 8 to 10 inch sprays of white or apricot flowers, each petal streaked with wide center band of rose. May to July. 35c each.

***Leeana** — With slender, pine-like leaves and many small rosy-purple flowers on 8 inch stems. Attractive throughout the year. 35c each.

***nevadensis**—One of the deciduous species, with a rosette of basal linear leaves, very many flowers, which are white, sometimes tinted lavender. 25c each.



Lewisia Howelli

LEWISIA—Continued.

***oppositifolia**—Another deciduous species, with long, narrow leaves in rosettes. 6 to 10 inch stems bear from 2 to 5 pure white flowers. 25c each.

***purdyi**—Close rosettes of short evergreen leaves. Flowers vary in color from apricot and white to rose pink. 50c each.

***rediviva**—(Bitter Root) Deciduous, with long needle-like leaves. Waxy white or pinkish water lily-like flowers, the size of a dollar, on 2 to 3 inch stems. 25c ea.

***rediviva, Deep Rose**—Deep rose flowering form of the preceding. 35c each.

***tweedyi**—The largest flowered of all the Lewisia, the waxen, apricot flowers measuring from 2 to 3 inches across. Should be planted horizontally in a crevice, to insure that water will be shed from crown of plant. An eastern or northern exposure is advised. 75c and \$1.00 each.

***Yerex Seedling**—Very flat, slender leaves in a close rosette with white flowers which have many rosy-purple lines and veins. Distinct and new. 50c each.

LIATRIS pycnostachya—(Blazing Star) Long narrow spikes of rich purple flowers on 3 to 4 ft. spikes, from July to Sept. Great attraction to butterflies. 25c each.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—See *Convallaria*, page 16.

LIMONIUM (Statice, Sea Lavender) ***globularifolium**—Makes a very dwarf and compact tuft of small leathery leaves with neat spreading heads of pinkish flowers on 3 to 5 inch stems. Aug. to Oct. Rare 35c each.

***latifolium** — (Great Sea Lavender) Immense heads of minute purplish-lavender flowers on 15 to 20 inch stems, June to Aug. Cut before the small flowers have opened completely and dry for winter bouquets. 25c each.

LINARIA ***aequitriloba**—The prettiest and most interesting of the genus. Close-growing, creeping evergreen with pale mauve flowers, with a reddish-purple palate. For rock work or lily ponds, walls and crevices of walks. 25c each.

***alpina** — Compact habit, with spreading flower stems. Flowers blue or lavender, sometimes pink, with orange scarlet palate. Blooms on and off all summer. Well-drained, sunny situation. 25c each.

COLLECTION—For \$2.00 we will send post-paid, a collection of 6 plants, all different and labelled.

LINUM *alpinum—Of prostrate habit, the 12 to 15 inch flowering stems spreading out in a perfect circle. Seldom over 6 inches high. Large clear sky-blue flowers all summer. Garden loam, sun. 25c each.

***capitatum** — Golden yellow flowers in large flat heads on 8 to 12 inch stems, May to Sept. Full sun. 50c each.

hirsutum — Greyish, downy leaves and large silvery-grey blue flowers on 18 in. stems. A very rare species and seldom offered. Stock very limited. 75c each.

narbonnense, Six Hills Variety — Large sapphire blue flowers on 18 to 24 inch stems from June to Sept. Flowers do not drop off each day, but last for several days. 35c each.

perenne—The old favorite Blue Flax. 25c each.

***salsoloides nanum** — A treasure of the highest rank; dense, fur-like mats almost hidden under the countless number of opalescent white flowers, during June and July. To trail over sunny rocks. 2 to 4 inches. 75c each.

***tenuifolium** — Narrow-leaved and lacy-looking, with large opalescent white flowers on 12 to 15 inch stems, June and July. 25c each.

***viscosum**—Another very rare species, the stems set with oval leaves and slightly branching at the top to carry the large soft pink to lilac-pink flowers. 12 inches. 50c each.

LITHOSPERMUM (Gromwell).

***prostratum, "Heavenly Blue"**—An evergreen alpine shrub, wire spreading mats of darkest green, covered with many large sky-blue flowers during spring and early summer and often again in early autumn. One of the most wonderful blues in the garden. It requires an acid soil, composed of good loam, some sand or silt and plenty of leaf-mold or peat. Either full sun or light shade. 35c and 50c each.

purpureum - caeruleum — A free - growing prostrate spp with blue and purple flowers in spring and summer. 35c and 50c each.

LOTUS *corniculatus fl. pl.—A double-flowering form of Babies Slippers. Prostrate growth, with umbels of double yellow flowers, often tinged red. A hardy trailer for covering dry banks and rockwork, flowering all summer and autumn, in the poorest of soils. 25c each.

LUPINUS polyphyllus, Harkness Regal Hybrids—Colors are both rich and delicate, in shades of yellow, pink, blue, lavender and apricot; many wonderful color com-

binations, such as old gold and lavender, etc. Being hybrids, it is impossible to tell color until they bloom, so please do not order in separate colors. 25c each.

LYCHNIS *viscaria splendens fl. pl.—Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage, and in June sends up spikes of double, deep red, fragrant flowers, lasting until Sept. For poor soils in full sun. 12 inches. 25c each.

LYTHRUM salicaria — Thrives in any soil, but prefers wet, marshy situations. Large spikes of rosy-purple flowers on 2 to 4 ft. stems. Very showy. 25c each.

MAZUS reptans—A prostrate creeper, rooting at the nodes, for shady places. Covered during May and June with white and purple Lobelia-like flowers. 2 to 4 inches. 25c each.

MENTHA piperita—Pepper-Mint, grown for medicinal purposes. Likes a moist soil. 25c each.

***requieni**—A microscopic jewel from Corsica, for carpeting a cool, damp spot. A green film, studded with wee purple flowers during August, deliciously scented. One inch or less. 25c each.

spicata—The Spear-Mint which is so essential for mint juleps, as well as for the spring lamb and peas. Any soil not too dry. 25c each.

MERTENSIA *foliosa—A rather dwarf spp for a well drained, moist, shady spot. Flower trumpets somewhat shorter than *M. nutans*. 35c each.

laevigata—A woodland native of Oregon. Wonderful blue flowers during May and June, on 2 to 3 ft. stems. Unlike *M. virginica*, it does not dry off and lose its foliage as soon as flowering period is past, but retains its green foliage well into July. Good loam, full sun or light shade. 35c each.

paniculata subcordata—Large leaves and panicles of blue flowers on branching 18 to 24 inch stems. Increases by underground runners. 35c each.

***pulchella**—One of the finest of our native blue flowers. Six to 8 inch stems, bearing a drooping cluster of blue flowers, sometimes tinted pink. Well-drained, sandy soil. 35c each. Spring delivery only.

virginica — (Virginia Blue-Bells) Bluish-grey foliage and long arching racemes of rich sky-blue flowers on 2 to 3 ft. stems, April to June. 25c each.

MONARDA didyma, Cambridge Scarlet — Prefers a moist soil, with plenty of sun, although it does very well in shade. Heads of brilliant scarlet flowers on 2 ft. stems, July to Sept. 25c each.

MONTBRETIA—See *Tritonia*, page 62.

MORISIA monanthos (hypogaea)—A charming little Crucifer, with pointed triangular leaflets, hugging the ground. Bright golden yellow flowers, each by itself on one or two inch stems, from early spring to late summer. Requires barren moraine conditions to make it flower profusely, in full sun. Very choice and rare. 35c and 50c each.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-nots)

palustris grandiflora—The true perennial species, also known as the Water Forget-me-not. Commences to bloom in June and continues throughout the summer, provided in some shade and well watered. Sky-blue flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems. Roots as it creeps along. 25c each.

***rupicola**—The queen of the alpine Forget-me-nots. Small, compact tufts of dark green foliage, hidden by crowned heads of large flowers of bright blue. Choice and rare. A stony, leaf-mold soil and a little shade during the summer months. 50c each.

NEPETA (Cat-Mint Family) hederacae — A creeping mint, making solid carpets. For steep banks. 25c each.

***mussini**—Silvery grey foliage with 8 to 12 inch spikes of lavender blue flowers from May to Aug. For hot, dry places. Aromatic. 25c each.

***nervosa**—Flowers of a clear light blue, on 12 inch stems, from July to Sept. 35c ea.

***nuda**—The most satisfactory of all Nepetas. Resembles *N. mussina* a little, but is of more upright growth, the leaves are more silvery-grey and flowers more blue. May to Sept. 25c each.

***ukranica**—A tall growing species, with 12 to 18 inch spikes of dark blue flowers from June to Sept. 25c each.

NIEREMBERGIA rivularis — (Cup-Flower) Dense carpets of spoon-shaped foliage, bearing large white cup-shaped flowers on inch stems, from June to Sept. For shade, but will thrive in full sun if given plenty of water in a boggy soil. 35c ea.

OENOTHERA — (Evening Primrose) Fine subjects for poor, hot, sandy soils, in full sun.

fruticosa youngi — Bright lemon yellow flowers all summer. 15 inches. 25c each.

OMPHALODES *cornifolia (cappadocica)— Dwarf, hardy plants, with large Myosotis-like flowers of clear rich blue on 6 to 8 inch stems in early spring. Prefer partial shade. 50c each.

***verna**—A low-growing, rambling plant for soils in shade or light shade. Large heart-shaped leaves and drifts of large blue Myosotis-like flowers on 6 to 8 inch stems from Feb. to May. 25c each.

***verna alba**—White-flowering form of the preceding. 35c each.

ONOSMA albo-roseum — A rare subshrub with silvery-grey leaves, in a compact tuft. The large pear-shaped flowers are pure white, fading into pink. For the sunny alpine garden, with light, open, deep soil. 8 inches. All summer. 75c ea.

***tauricum**—(Golden Drops) Makes a large compact mass of rough, hairy foliage, 12 to 18 inches across. Clusters of soft yellow bells, wonderfully fragrant, on 15 to 20 inch stems, from July to Sept. Should be placed well up in the alpine garden, or near the top of the wall, as they succeed best in full sun and a light, open, deep soil, and also for the reason that its true beauty is best seen then. 35c each.

PAPAVER nudicaule, Improved Sunbeam Strain—(Iceland Poppies) Large flowers in a wide range of colors, yellow, orange, salmony-pink and white, on 12 to 18 in. stems. Can supply in mixture only. In full sun, in a light well-drained soil. Very little water during the summer months. 25c each.

***rupifragum** — Flowers on 12 to 15 inch stems resemble bits of orange silk. Likes hot, dry situations, and will bloom all summer if not allowed to go to seed. 35c each.

PAPAVER ORIENTALIS—For brilliant coloring, nothing equals the Oriental Poppy during their time of flowering, May to July. They should be planted while dormant, August to Oct., unless smaller plants out of pots are used. They like full sun and a soil not too light. All of our plants are propagated from root cuttings and are guaranteed to be true to name.

Barrs White—A clear white with satiny finish, on strong 30 inch stems. \$2.00 each.

Ethel Swete—One of the finest of English introductions and very rare in this country. Brilliant cherry-pink with black markings at base of petals. \$1.50 each.

Field Marshal Gen. von der Glotz—Exceptionally large, clear white flowers with deep maroon to black blotches. One of the latest introductions and still very scarce. \$3.50 each.

Jeannie Mawson—Large flowers of peach pink. 35c each.

King George—Another fine English variety, with large fringed flowers of brilliant red. 35c each.

Glowing Embers—The deep glowing red petals are of great substance a deeply wrinkled. Keeps its shape and color well. \$1.00 each.

Lord Lambourne—Deeply fringed parrot tulip type. Considered one of the best real reds. 50c each.

Lulu Neeley—The brilliant blood-red flowers are borne on strong stems. Holds its color well and is one of the most popular Poppies in America. 50c each.

Mahony—A very unusual color, mahogany-purple or maroon shaded crimson. Very large flowers and one of the darkest of the poppies. 50c each.

Mahony Ameliore—A beautiful shade of rich mahogany purple or Ridgeway's bright carmine. Stock very scarce. \$5.00 each.

Mrs. Baker—A lovely variety, with flowers of dark red without sheen. 35c each.

Mrs. Fisher—Extra large flowers of deep crimson on 4 ft. stems. 50c each.

Mrs. Perry—A lovely salmon pink. 35c ea.

Mrs. Stobart—A new introduction from England and very rare in this country. Large flowers of old rose with black blotches at base of petals. \$1.50 each.

Olympia—Large double flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, of a brilliant rich flame scarlet overlaid with an iridescent glistening golden salmon. A brilliant golden sunset. 35c each.

Perrys White—Satiny white with maroon blotches at base of petals. 35c each.

Peter Pan—A dwarf variety with cerise-red flowers which have a scarlet cast. 12 inches, during June and July. 75c each.

Pink Radiance—An outstanding color, deep cherry pink, deeper in tone than Mrs. Ethel Swete. \$1.50 each.

Princess Victoria Louise—A delicate shade of salmon pink. 25c each.

Rembrandt—Large orange scarlet flowers of great beauty. 25c each.

Rose Beauty—Clear, glowing rose-pink. The petals are daintily crinkled and edged with silver. Very floriferous. \$1.00 each.

Salmon Queen—Flowers of deep salmon pink. 25c each.

Wunderkind—Very large flowers of brilliant carmine pink on strong 3 ft. stems. A very unusual color. 35c each.

Wurtembergia—The largest of the scarlets. 35c each.

Collection—We will send one each of the following for \$2.00 (catalog value \$3.40).

Jeanne Mawson; Lord Lambourne; Mrs. Fisher; Mrs. Perry; Perrys White; Rose Beauty and Wunderkind.

PENTSTEMON—The following Pentstemons are tall growing, herbaceous plants suitable for the border, in full sun or very light shade in well drained soil.

barbatus Coral Gem—A sturdy grower with clear coral-pink tubular flowers on 3 ft. stems all summer. 25c each.

barbatus Shell Pink—Bright shell-pink flowers set very plentifully on 3 ft. stems. All summer. 25c each.

barbatus torreyi—(Chelone barbata) A graceful plant for the border. Thin scarlet tubes set on 3 to 4 ft. stems, all summer. 25c each.

Shirley Giants or Sensation—Large Gloxinia-like flowers of rose, crimson or pink. Gives the border much color when it needs it most, July to Sept. 2 ft. Mixed colors only. 25c each.

PENTSTEMON—The following species are not of the shrub or subshrub type, but make compact tufts of evergreen foliage, from which arise the flower spikes. Should receive the same treatment as the shrub type, which are listed on page 54.

***amabilis**—A new species with 8 inch spikes of very deep blue flowers. Plant is a compact tuft. 50c each.

***humilis**—A rare species, rather dwarf and compact, with dark green leaves and short spikes of deep blue flowers, sometimes with white throats. 50c each.

***jeffreyanus**—Related to *P. azureus*. Glaucous foliage and large, showy, rich blue flowers, which are reddish at base, on 12 to 18 inch stems. 35c each.

PHLOX—Rock Garden species.

***amoena**—Dwarf evergreen tufts, covered in early spring, and again during Oct. or Nov., with a sheet of bright pink. 4 to 6 inches. 25c each.

***divaricata**—Blue Phlox. Heads of lovely, fragrant, lavender flowers on slender 12 inch stems from May to Aug. Full sun or light shade. 25c each.

***divaricata "Lapham"**—Stronger grower and longer flowering period than preceding, with large purplish-lavender flowers. Prefers a little shade during summer. 50c each.

PHLOX—Continued.

nivalis hybrids—Similar to the subulata type, blooming several weeks later. We can supply nice plants of the following varieties:

***Col. Moore**—Pure white. 50c each.

***Mary Alice**—Fine spiny foliage and large flowers of soft pink with red eye. 35c each.

***Sir Guilford**—Coarser foliage with large pink flowers with reddish eye. 35c each.

***Rockmarge Hybrid**—A cross between Phlox amoena and subulata frondosa. The foliage is rather long and narrow, of a very dark green, with rather large flowers of a rose pink. Habit more like that of amoena than subulata. Very choice. 35c and 50c each.

***subulata** — (Moss Phlox) Prickly, ever-green foliage with pink, lavender or white flowers in early spring. Very hardy and drought resistant. Should be sheared back severely as soon as they are through blooming. 4 to 8 inches. Please state color wanted. 25c each.

***Appleblossom**—A good grower with large blush pink flowers. 35c each.

***Autumn Rose**—Bright rose flowers with large red center in spring and again during Sept. and Oct. 25c each.

***sub. Blue Hills**—Compact grower with flowers of blue, tinged with lavender. Dark green foliage and a prolific bloomers. 35c each.

***Brightness**—One of the new introductions. Rather compact grower with bright pink flowers. 35c each.

***sub. Brilliant (atro-purpurea)**—The most brilliant colored of all the subulata type. Flowers of the same bright crimson-red as Azalea hinodegiri. 25c each.

***sub. brittoni**—The most drought resistant of the subulata Phlox. Rather fine foliage and white, star-like flowers, with darker centers formed by rings of blue dots. Very distinct. 35c each.

***sub. caerulescens**—A compact grower with rather light green foliage and bluish flowers. 35c each.

***Camla (camlaensis)**—Introduced by Mr. Millard of England and generally considered to be one of the best of this section. The very large flowers are of a glistening salmon-pink, and the plant is in flowers from May to Sept. Very rare in this country. 50c and 75c each.

***sub. Fairy**—A small and dainty form with flowers of pale lilac with purple eye. Very choice. 25c each.

***sub. G. F. Wilson**—The lavender-pink or mauve colored flowers extend over a long flowering period. 25c each.

***sub. June Jane**—White flowers, tinted pink and with faint pink eyes. 25c each.

***Leuchtstern**—Another very rare variety, of compact habit and bright salmon-pink flowers. 50c each.

***Lilac Queen**—Makes a compact mat covered with large lilac colored flowers. 35c each.

***Maischnee**—Makes a snow-like carpet during May. 35c each.

***moerheimi**—Dark green foliage and beautiful carmine pink flowers. 25c each.

***Ronsdorf Beauty**—One of the finest we have seen. Compact grower with large brilliant salmon flowers. Stock very limited. 50c each.

***Samson**—Large flowers of deep rose. 50c each.

***Schneewittchen**—Makes neat mounds of pretty foliage covered with pure white flowers during spring. 35c each.

***Sprite**—Bright rose with crimson eye. Makes large, flat mats. 25c each.

***Vivid**—A compact and slow grower with bright fiery rose flowers. Choice. 35c each.

Collection—We will send one each of any six, your selection, of the following, for \$1.00. Double collection for \$1.75. **Autumn Rose; Brightness; Fairy; June Jane; Lilac Queen; Maischnee; Schneewittchen; Sprite; Vivid.**

PHLOX paniculata (decussata)—The hardy perennial Phlox deserve a prominent place in all hardy flower borders, or where breaks of brilliant colors are required during July, August and Sept. Their large heads of blooms also go a long way in floral decorations. Our collection is the result of careful selection over a period of many years and we confidently recommend it as consisting of the best available varieties. They prefer a soil which has been deeply enriched and should have plenty of water during the summer months, and will repay any extra cultivation given them. In very hot climates, we recommend light shade for them. The flowers will last much longer. If plants are cut or pinched back just before they begin to bloom, it will cause them to bloom from a month to six weeks later; Sept. and Oct. Try this.

Africa—A fine new red, with well-shaped flowers of brilliant carmine-red which have a blood red eye. Med. 25c each.

Apollo—Deep rosy red, shaded crimson, branching from base of plant. Tall. 35c each.

Athis—Deep pink, shadier towards salmon. Tall. 25c each.

Baron van Dedem—Large trusses of brilliant orange scarlet. Med. 25c each.

PHLOX—Continued.

B. Compte—Satiny rich wine red, probably the darkest of the Phlox. Looks well with good yellow flowered plant, such as Tritonia Lemon Queen or Aster hybridus luteus. Tall. 25c each.

Beacon—Brilliant cherry red. 25c each.

Betty Lou—Large flowers of deep salmon overlaid with a scarlet glow. A good grower and color. 35c each.

Border Gem—A distinct novelty with large trusses of violet blue flowers. 35c each.

Border Queen—An improved Jules Sandeau, with large flowers of clear pink. Med. 35c each.

Camilla—Large florets of clear salmon pink arranged in shapely panicles. Tall. 35c each.

Camillo Schneider—Clear brilliant scarlet red, one of the brightest we have seen. Med. 35c each.

Charming—Clear pink overlaid with some salmon. One of the prettiest shades of pink we have seen. Tall. 35c each.

Columbia—U. S. Patent No. 118. Soft pink, but lighter and more delicate than that of E. Campbell. Med. 50c each.

Comus—Clear cherry red, overlaid with bright scarlet. A sturdy grower. Med. 25c each.

Count Zeppelin—Large pure white flowers with distinct vermilion red eye. 25c each.

Daily Sketch—The finest large-flowered Phlox yet introduced. Flowers up to 2½ inches across, of a clear bright pink with carmine eye, in large trusses. Strong grower. Tall. 35c each.

Dorothy—Uniform shade of clear pink. Med. 35c each.

Eclaireur—Carmine violet red with pinkish center. Very early and a strong grower. Tall. 25c each.

E. I. Farrington—A fine soft salmon pink, with lighter eye. Tall. 25c each.

Elizabeth Campbell—The old favorite. Light salmon pink, with lighter shadings toward the center. Med. 25c each.

Emain Macha—Large flowers of glowing red. A very popular variety. Med. 35c each.

Enchantress—A vigorous grower with rich green, glossy foliage and large flowers of bright salmon pink with darker eye. Tall. 25c each.

Eugene Danzanvilliers—Soft lilac blue, with large white center. Best in shade. Med. 25c each.

Evangeline—A fine salmon pink, being a deeper color than Elizabeth Campbell as well as a stronger, taller grower. 35c each.

Feuerbrand—Very large, showy trusses of vermilion scarlet-red with deeper center. A very strong grower 25c each.

Geo. Stipp—In our opinion one of the best Phlox yet introduced on account of its disease resistant qualities. Strong growers, with glossy green foliage and deep glowing salmon pink flowers which do not fade. Tall. 25c each.

Gustaf Lind—Of dwarf habit with flowers of a beautiful salmon-red color. 18 to 24 inches. 35c each.

Hauptman Koehl—Immense clusters of large dark blood red flowers on strong stems. Keeps color well in heat. 35c each.

H. B. May—Immense trusses of mauve pink with large suffused eye. Probably the latest Phlox to bloom. Dwarf. 35c each.

Innocence—A new pure white, with large flowers on tall stems. Strong growers. 35c each.

Jules Sandeau—Very large flowers of a lively rose pink. Dwarf. 25c each.

Karl Foerster—Glowing dark orange-red flowers. Med. 35c each.

Lassburg—A tall growing Phlox with pure white flowers. 25c each.

Le Mahdi—Dark violet purple, best with a little shade. Med. 25c each.

Leo Schlagater—Still the most popular Phlox in our gardens. Large trusses of scarlet-carmine flowers. Tall. 35c each. (See inside front cover for illustration.)

Lillian—A soft salmon pink. Some of our visitors call it the Cameo-pink Phlox. Neither red-spider nor mildew has affected it here. Med. 50c each.

Marechal French—Flowers deep red, with blood red eye. Tall. 25c each.

Mia Ruys—The best of the dwarf whites, with very large trusses of large, pure white flowers. 35c each.

Miss Lingard—(Suffruticosa type) Immense panicles of white flowers, which have faint shadings in center. Blooms in early May and June and again in Oct. Tall. 25c each.

Miss Verboom—A rose-pink form of Miss Lingard. 35c each.

Morgenrood—A quite new shade of bright rose or red rose with a deeper eye. Med. 35c each.

Mrs. Ethel Prichard—Probably the best of the mauves or lavenders. Large flowers of wide, flat petals of a self-shade or rosy-mauve. Tall. 25c each.

Mrs. Harding—Rather deep shade of salmon pink. Tall. 35c each.

Mrs. Jenkins—A late flowering white. Tall. 25c each.

Mrs. Milly van Hoboken—Large flowers of salmon rose, with deeper eye. 25c each.

PHLOX—Continued.

Mrs. Van Beuningen—Large rich salmon-red flowers, a bright, effective color without eye. Very free and persistent in flowering. Med. 35c each. (See front inside cover for illustration.)

Nicholas Flammel—A very bright color, carmine lake, the crimson eye being suffused with salmon. Med. 35c each.

Painted Lady—Silvery pink with salmon shadings and cherry red eye. 25c each.

Polly Quick — A new shade, suggesting cerise-pink purple, being a self. 25c each.

Poseys White — A very strong growing white, with large panicles of flowers. Tall. 25c each.

Prof. Schliemann—Bright lilac rose, best in shade. Late flowering. Tall. 25c each.

Queen Caroline—Large flowers of bright pink. Tall. 25c each.

R. A. Goldie—Very large individual of brilliant salmon orange with small crimson eye. Med. 35c each.

Rheinlander—Large flowers of salmon pink with cherry red eye. Tall. 25c each.

Rijnstroom—(Rynstroem) Large trusses of rose pink. Tall. 25c each.

Rokoko—Large individual flowers of lilac-pink self in globular heads. Med. 25c each.

Rosenkavalier—Large trusses of rose red. Good green foliage and mildew resistant. Tall. 35c each.

R. P. Struthers—An old favorite. Bright rosy carmine or watermelon red flowers, which have a claret red eye. Tall. 35c each.

Saladin — A very bright colored Phlox. Very large flowers of glowing orange-scarlet with deep red eye. Tall. 35c each.

Salmon Glow — Just what the name implies; large flowers of a salmony glow. Tall. 25c each.

Salome—Rather deep salmon with a crimson center. Med. 35c each.

Siebolds Scarlet—A bright scarlet. 25c each.

Snowcap — Broad pyramidal panicle, the large florets effectively arranged to form a huge cap of snowy white. Tall. 35c each.

Snowdrift—A seedling of the preceding and resembling it very much. Somewhat taller and sturdier. 35c each.

Spatrot—(Late Red) Compact trusses of vermilion red flowers. Med. 35c each.

Special French — Soft pink with a rosy center. Tall. 25c each.

Thor—Deep salmon pink, overlaid with a scarlet glow. A light halo surrounds the analine red eye. Tall. 25c each.

Tigress—An outstanding Phlox with huge trusses of orange scarlet flowers in pyramids built up by long branched laterals, giving an unusually long period of bloom. Tall. 50c each.

Unique—Large panicles of deep lilac flowers. In our opinion the best of its color. Demand continues to be greater than the supply. Tall. 50c each.

Von Hochberg—A deep rich crimson or brilliant red. Vigorous, tall grower. 35c each.

Wm. Watson—Very large flowers of soft pink with carmine eye. Med. 35c each.

Collection—We will send six varieties, distinct colors, labelled, for \$1.00; 12 varieties, distinct and labelled for \$1.75, our selection.

PHYSALIS francheti — (Lantern Ground Cherry, Chinese Lantern Plant) Ornamental variety of Winter or Ground Cherry, 24 inches high, producing bright orange scarlet fruits, which, when cut, last all winter. Full sun, with plenty of water during the flowering and fruit setting period. 25c each.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragon Head) **virginiana**—Dense bushes, 3 to 4 ft. high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers of lavender pink, July to Sept. 25c each.

virginiana alba—White flowering form of preceding. 25c each.

virginiana vivid—More dwarf and compact as well as flowering 3 weeks later than preceding. A very bright rose pink color. 35c each.

PLATYCODON grandiflora—(Balloon Flower) Allied to the Campanula and form neat, branched bushes of upright habit, with large showy, blue flowers, from June to Aug. 2 to 3 ft. 25c each.

grandiflora fl. pl.—Double flowering form of the preceding, the flowers resembling a six-point star. Two year old plants, 50c each.

Maries—A compact dwarf species with violet-blue flowers on 12 to 15 inch stems. 25c each.

PLUMBAGO—See *Ceratostigma*, page 16.

POLEMONIUM carneum—A native with fine foliage of fern-like leaves and graceful stems carrying the large flowers, varying from cream and flesh color to rich rose in fading. 10 to 15 inches high, from June to Sept., and prefers partial shade, in a good garden loam. 25c each.

***pulcherrima**—Very finely dissected greyish foliage and small, open bells of pale China-blue with more or less distinct yellow to orange eyes. Requires well-drained, cool soil and light shade. 6 inches. 50c each.

***reptans**—Dwarf, bushy plant with showy blue flowers on 12 inch stems. 25c each.

POLYGONUM affine — Valuable carpeting plant with evergreen leaves which turn bright crimson in fall. The pink flowers on slender 8 to 10 inch stems all summer. 25c and 50c each.

***vaccinifolium**—Choice little creeper, with huckleberry-like leaves. Dainty spikes of soft pink flowers in Sept. and Oct. 6 to 8 inches. 25c and 35c each.

POTENTILLA aurea—Bright golden flowers, orange at base, over tufts of glossy leaves, all summer. Full sun in gritty soil with leaf-mold. 2 inches. Choice. 50c each.

***cinerea**—A dainty creeper, not at all rampant, with lovely yellow flowers in spring and again in fall. About one inch high. 25c each.

nepalensis Miss Willmott—A cherry red flowering form of this species. 25c each.

***nepalensis Roxana**—Large flowers of intense salmon, changing to reddish pink with deeper center, on 18 inch stems. June to Aug. 25c each.

***nevadensis**—Pretty Spanish species with silky leaves and brilliant yellow flowers, on 2 to 3 inch stems, all summer. 35c ea.

***nitida**—A rare species, making neat cushions of silvery leaves and large flowers of pink, short stems. Requires full sun and starvation diet. The scree would suit. 50c each.

***tonguei**—A prostrate form, not over 4 inches high, with foot long stems, covered with apricot colored flowers, blotched crimson. Blooms from June to Oct. 35c each.

warrensi—Large bright yellow flowers on 2 ft. stems. 25c each.

POTERIUM obtusum — Lovely bushes of ferny foliage and long reddish bottle-brush-like flowers, July and Aug. 2 to 3 ft. 35c each.

PRIMULA Asiatic Bog species and Hybrids

—We have discontinued these on account of the difficulty the average gardener has in keeping them in the garden. They are not difficult in a specially prepared bog or semi-bog but unless they have the correct soil and moisture conditions they are not satisfactory. We are able to supply some spp and will do our best to help you in your efforts to obtain them. Send us your list of wants.

PRIMULA. Hybrids of P. Juliae—Known in gardens collectively as **P. Juliana** forms. They prefer a moist loam, with shade during the hot summer months. They form spreading mats, by creeping rhizomes, thickly clothed with pretty, glossy leaves and a profusion of starry primrose flowers, on 2-3 inch stems.

Gloria—Large, magnificent, magenta-crimson flowers with golden eye. 50c each.

Hellenae—Very dwarf, with burgundy-red flowers. 50c each.

Jewel — Neat, small intense magenta blooms. 75c each.

Juliae—Starry flowers of claret with golden eye. 35c each.

Juliae Seedlings—Mixture of colors, ranging from purples to light pinks. 35c ea.

Morton hybrid—Flowers of purplish crimson. 50c each.

Primrose Lodge—A Polyanthus type, with the deep crimson flowers in umbels on 6 inch stems. 35c each.

Wanda—Deep bluish-purple, almost violet flowers. 50c each.

PRIMULA VERIS. The old fashioned Hardy Garden Primroses — Large flowers of many beautiful colors and color combinations. Can supply only in mixture. 25c each.

The following have been propagated vegetatively and are guaranteed as to form and color.

acaulis azurea—Medium sized flowers of light blue. 50c each.

acaulis fl. pl. Lavender—Double lavender flowers on 6 inch stems. 35c each.

acaulis fl. pl. White — White flowering form of preceding. 35c each.

Gold Star—Large deep yellow flowers with large orange yellow eye, on 10 inch stems. Very robust grower. 50c each.

kleyni—Has very heavy stems, from 10 to 12 inches long, carrying immense heads of 15 to 20 florets, each floret from 1 to 1½ inches across. Rich golden yellow, shaded apricot towards center. 50c each.

PRIMULA VERIS—Continued.

kleyni Seedlings—Grown from seed and can not be guaranteed as to color, although more than 60% come very true to both type and color. Any plants in flower which do not come very close to being true will be discarded. 35c each.

Ozon — A Polyanthus in shades of good blue, with large flowers, all with a golden eye. 50c each.

Queen of Heaven—Acaulis type with nice blue flowers on stems 6 to 8 inches long. The color plate on outside back cover will give you an idea of the color. 50c each.

Blue Polyanthus and acaulis, mixed—Some of the best blues in this lot, but not segregated as to form; acaulis or polyanthus. 35c each.

PRIMULA. Various species and hybrids.

***auricula**—Rosettes of thick smooth leaves. Large flowers of various colors, all with a distinct eye, on 6 to 10 inch stems, from April to June, and often again in the fall. They like a limy soil, with a little shade during the summer months. 25c each.

***auricula, in separate colors, shades of blue, yellow and pink**—We can supply a few of each of the above colors. 35c and 50c each.

***capitata mooreana** — Heads of sweetly scented tyrian purple flowers on 10 to 15 inch stems, which are covered with farina. A summer flowering species, from July to Oct. Light, well-drained soil, in light shade. 35c each.

***carniolica**—Very rare and beautiful species from the Idrian Alps, but not at all difficult in any cool, rich soil. The oval, smooth, almost glossy, brilliantly green leaves have a special charm all their own, only surpassed when up come the 4 to 6 inch scapes, carrying from 3 to 6 large blossoms of soft rose, with a solid round eye of white meal at their throat. \$1.00 each.

***clusiana**—Another very rare species from the high Austrian Alps, where it grows on the high limestones. Very easy in the garden in an open position, with a soil that is light and well drained, and which is composed of peaty loam mixed with sand and limestone chips. Makes nice rosettes of glossy, pointed leaves and 5 or 6 large flowers of glowing carmine with a white center, on 2 to 4 inch stems. 75c and \$1.00 each.

***marginata** — Lovely rosettes of grey toothed leaves, edged with white, and handsome trusses of lavender-blue flowers, deliciously scented, on 6 to 8 inch

stems. A sun and lime lover, and should be planted in the wall or in crevices between rocks, so that plants may hang down. Still very rare. \$1.00 each.

***rosea grandiflora**—Likes a fairly moist soil, which should be rich and deep. Also a little shade during the hot summer months. Glossy tufts of foliage and clear, deep pink flowers on 8 inch stems, which appear before the foliage in early spring. 50c each.

sieboldi—A rare species from Japan. This species has been confused with *P. cortusoides*, with which it has nothing to do. It has masses of soft crumpley leaves, which are scalloped, and heads of flowers in almost every conceivable design of fringing segment. It likes a cool, rich, light soil and blooms during the summer months. We can supply in separate colors of reddish pink or white, at 75c each, or in mixed colors at 50c each. The flowers are very large, on 10 to 15 inch stems.

***spectabilis**—A very rare species from the Venetian Alps and Mt. Baldo. Rosettes of glossy marbled leaves and heads of large rosy flowers on 3 to 5 inch stems. Likes a rich deep loam or peaty mixture, in full sun. \$1.00 each.

PTEROCEPHALUS *parnassi (syn. *Scabiosa parnassi*)—This species from Greece is attractive from 8 to 10 months of the year. Makes compact mounds of grey foliage, not over 4 inches high, with large mauve-pink *Scabiosa*-like flowers on 3 inch stems from June to Nov. A very drought resistant plant. Full sun in well-drained soil. 35c each.

PULMONARIA angustifolia azurea — Low growing tufts of dark green foliage, with many heads of deep sky-blue flowers in earliest spring. 8 to 12 inches. For moist, shady places. 25c each.

saccharata—Large variegated leaves, silver and green, with rich blue flowers. Treat as preceding. 25c each.

saccharata, Mrs. Moon—Handsome silver and green marbled foliage, with bright pink or salmon pink flowers, shot blue. Rare and distinct. 50c each.

PYRETHRUM hybridum — See *Chrysanthemum coccineum*, page 16.

***tchihatchewi**—See *Chrysanthemum tchihatchewi*, page 16.

* Alpines or Rock plants.

RAMONDIA *Nathaliae—The best of all the Ramondias when firmly established, with neater, flatter and more glossy rosettes, and with more numerous flower stems, carrying large, four-lobed flowers of clear lavender-blue, with an intense golden-orange center. They require perfect drainage and should be planted in small pockets in slightly shaded and elevated positions. Northern or eastern exposures will give them the shade they require if care is exercised in placing the stones properly. They like a deep peaty or leaf-mold soil. \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

***pyrenaica**—This species has dark green crinkly-leaved rosettes and flowers of soft lilac rose, with golden orange centers, on 6 inch stems. Treat as preceding. 75c and \$1.00 each.

RANUNCULUS *gramineus—Neat dwarf species, with grassy foliage and many bright yellow flowers of waxy appearance on 12 inch stems, May to July. Full sun. 35c each.

***montanus**—A glory of the high Alps. Of dwarf habit with golden flowers on 6 to 8 inch stems. Very rare. 50c each.

RUDBECKIA—Will thrive in almost any soil which has not been fertilized too heavily, in full sun, with very little water during the summer months.

Black-Eyed Susan—Orange-yellow flowers with dark purple cone on 12 inch stems, July and Aug. 25c each.

fulgida hybrids—Large flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, of various shades of orange and yellow, some beautifully marked with brown or reddish tips or central rings, and all with a high brownish cone. Makes a branching plant from 2 to 3 ft. high. The flowers last for from 4 to 6 weeks on plant and are also fine for cutting. Mixture only, 35c each.

Golden Globe—An improved globular form of Golden Glow. Large, double, golden-yellow flowers, not unlike a pom-pom dahlia, on 4 to 5 ft. stems. 35c each.

Golden Glow—Large yellow flowers, shaped like a cactus dahlia, on 5 to 8 ft. stems. Aug. to Oct. 25c each.

purpurea—Purple Cone-Flower. See *Echinacea purpurea*, page 19.

ruta *graveolens—(Rue) a compact growing herb, with narrow, grey, aromatic leaves and yellow flowers from June to Aug. 10 to 15 inches. 35c each.

SAGINA *alpina—A native species with emerald green foliage which lies flat. Very rare and choice. Unexcelled for stepping stones, rock walls or ground cover work. 35c and 50c each.

***subulata**—Mossy green cushions, studded with white flowers during May and June. For stepping stones and ground cover in semi-shady places. 25c each.

SALVIA *azurea grandiflora—For sunny, dry places. Masses of sky-blue flowers on 3 to 4 ft. stems, Aug. to Oct. 25c each.

virgata nemorosa—One of the most attractive plants in cultivation. Neat bushes of sage-like foliage, smothered with 12 in. long spikes of brilliant purple flowers from June to Aug. Very rare. 50c and 75c each.

SANGUINARIA *canadensis—(Blood-Root) Handsome glaucous foliage, lobed and scalloped, which follows the large white anemone-like flowers, which are filled with golden stamens. They are an inch across and on 6 inch stems, from April to June. 25c each. Advise planting Aug. and Sept.

SATUREIA *alpina—(Calamintha alpina) An excellent plant for dry sunny positions, making spreading mats like a large creeping Thyme, spangled with lavender-blue, white-tipped flowers on 6 to 8 inch stems, from May to Aug. 25c each.

SAXIFRAGA. KABSCHIA SECTION—This section contains the most rare and prettiest of all the Saxifrage. They ask, and deserve, more care than the rest, requiring a light and rich soil, half loam, quarter leaf-mold and quarter sand, surfaced with limestone chips. Old mortar rubble may also be incorporated into the soil. They detest being parched as much as water-logged, and should have a well-drained position, with light shade from the hottest summer sun, with an assurance of moisture at their roots during the dry season. They are all of dwarf, compact habit, and the majority have their foliage more or less encrusted with silvery lime deposit. Their flowering period is early spring, from Feb. to May.

We advise spraying them with a solution of arsenate of lead some time during May and again in June, as that is one of the best preventives for the strawberry weevil. It is well to spray the Megasea and Robertsoniana section at the same time, as the weevil is very likely to bother plants of these two sections.

***boryi**—Very compact rosettes, resembling *S. marginata*, with rounded thick leaves, neatly edged with silver. Very large flowers of purest white. 50c each.

***burseriana crenata**—Compact rosettes of densely spiny, silvery grey, with lovely, frilled white flowers. Rare. \$1.00 each.

SAXIFRAGA—Continued.

- ***burseriana magna** — Perhaps the largest flowered form of the burserianas. White on reddish stems. 50c and 75c each.
- ***burseriana sulphurea**—A glorious soft sulphur-yellow, with spiny, silvery grey foliage. 50c and 75c each.
- ***elizabethae**—Green-grey mats of soft yellow flowers. 50c each.
- ***eudoxiana**—Blue-grey and spiny, with pale yellow flowers. Rare. \$1.00 each.
- ***Faldonside**—Very compact blue-grey rosettes with pure citron yellow flowers on short stems. Still very rare. \$1.00 each.
- ***Ferdinand Coburg** — Grey-green rosettes with bright yellow flowers. Makes large mats. 35c each.
- ***godseffiana**—Blue grey, spiny rosettes and clear yellow flowers. 35c and 50c each.
- ***grisebachii**—Not a kabschia, but one of the best of the engleria section and very rare. Silvery rosettes, resembling those of the encrusted section more than the kabschia, but compact and dwarf. The many translucent crimson bells are borne on arching reddish stems, 6 inches high. 75c and \$1.00 each.
- ***haagei**—Very dark green rosettes and rich golden yellow flowers. 35c each.
- ***irvingi**—The earliest of the pink hybrids. Tiny rosettes of blue-grey and large flowers of a pinkish color on very short stems. 50c and 75c each.
- ***marginata**—Tumbled mats of rounded foliage with conspicuous edge of limy whiteness, arranged in dense rosettes. Large white flowers. 50c each.
- ***marginata, Elliotts Variety**—An improved form of the preceding, with rosettes more dense and flowers larger. 75c and \$1.00 each.
- ***media**—Another fine engleria. Leaves somewhat broader than those of *S. grisebachii*, and rosettes a little larger and more flat. Crimson flowers on 8 inch stems. Very rare. \$1.00 each.
- ***Myra**—The finest red kabschia produced by the late Reginald Farrer. Rosy red flowers, freely produced. \$1.00 each.
- ***obristi**—Blue-grey rosettes and trusses of red-calyxed, white flowers on red stems. 75c each.
- ***Paulinae**—The best of the yellow flowering kabschia hybrids. Lovely grey-green cushions and large yellow flowers. \$1.00 each.
- ***petraschi**—One of the finest of the white hybrids, with dense silvery cushions and large, white, sweet-scented flowers. 50c and 75c each.
- ***salamoni**—Mats of silvery grey with large white flowers. Rare. 75c each.

***sancta**—Green foliage, edges often pitted with silvery beading. Makes large mats with bright yellow flowers. Easy. 35c each.

SAXIFRAGA. ENCRUSTED SECTION—The majority are of very easy culture in any open, free soil, well-drained, with limestone chips added. They appreciate a little shade during the hottest part of the summer and moisture at the roots during the dry season. In gardens where it is difficult to give needed water, we advise planting in crevices facing either north or east. Flowering period June to Aug.

***aizoon balcana** — Medium, incurved rosettes, crimson speckled flowers on 8 in. stems. 35c each.

***aizoon baldensis**—The tiniest of the Encrusted Sax. Rivals the neat cushions of some of the kabschias. Creamy-white flowers on 3 inch stems. 50c each.

***aizoon lagraveana** — Neat, compact rosettes, making large mats, not over an inch high. Creamy white flowers on ruddy, 6 inch stems. 25c each.

***aizoon lutea** — Medium rosettes of pale green. Pale yellow flowers, 8 inches. 35c each.

***altissima** — Large rosettes of blue-grey, margined with silver beaded teeth. White flowers on 18 inch stems. 50c each.

***cartilaginea** — A very rare species with distinct, spiny-pointed rosettes and blush pink flowers. From imported stock. 75c each.

***churchilli**—A rare hybrid with fine silvery beaded rosettes. 75c each.

***cochlearis longifolia**—A beautiful hybrid, with long, narrow foliage and white flowers in graceful plumes. 50c each.

***cochlearis minor**—Tiny domes of silvered rosettes. Graceful sprays of large white flowers on 4 inch reddish stems. 50c ea.

***crustata**—Narrow-leaved rosettes, heavily beaded with silver. Worth growing for the handsome cushions it makes. 35c each.

***Elliotts Silver Variety**—Splendid hybrid with flat, silvery rosettes. White. 35c each.

***engleri**—A hybrid, and one of the finest of the Encrusted section. Long, narrow leaves, heavily encrusted, in large rosettes. Plumes of white flowers. 50c ea.

***gaudini**—Broad rosettes of leaves which have a toothed margin and which turn red in autumn and winter. 35c each.

***lingulata alberti**—Large rosettes of rather wide leaves, very silvery, and large plumes of white flowers. 50c each.

SAXIFRAGA—Continued.

- **lingulata bellardi* — Medium rosettes of narrow, pale green, heavily silvered leaves, white flowers on 12 inch stems. 35c each.
- **lingulata lantoscana superba*—A fine form of *S. lingulata* with long narrow leaves, grey-green, filmed with silver and which curl at edge and end. Arching sprays of pure white flowers. 50c each.
- **longifolia*—Deservedly called "Queen of the Saxifrage". Huge rosettes of silvery grey, which do not produce offsets. Well grown plants will often measure from 10 to 14 inches across, with flower spikes measuring 3 feet. We have the true plant from the Pyrenees. 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.
- **longifolia* "Lowns Hybrid" — A very drought resistant form, with long, narrow leaves, encrusted edges. Large spikes of white flowers. 75c each.
- **macnabiana*—Medium rosettes and large panicles of white flowers, speckled with crimson. 35c each.
- **paradoxa* — A very choice and rare hybrid. Long and narrow foliage, of a sombre grey edged with conspicuous silver beading. \$1.00 each.
- **pyramidalis*—A form of *S. cotyledon*, with large, broad-leaved rosettes and immense panicles of white flowers, speckled with crimson. 35c and 50c each.

SAXIFRAGA. ROBERTSONIANA SECTION

—This section embraces the well known London Pride and its immediate relatives. They require shady, moist positions and all have attractive green foliage and delicately colored flowers.

- **capillipes*—A pretty Saxifraga, resembling *S. umbrosa primuloides*. Dark green, spathulate leaves and white flowers speckled pink on 8 inch stems. 35c each.
- **umbrosa* "London Pride"—Dark green foliage and 12 to 18 inch sprays of pinkish flowers in late summer. Plant with *Myosotis palustris*. 25c each.
- **umbrosa* "primuloides"—Tiny, compact form of the preceding with pinkish flowers on 8 inch stems. 35c each.

SAXIFRAGA. MISCELLANY OF SPECIES.

- **aspera*—A very rare and distinct species, making dense and rambling mats of rough and mossy shoots, like those of some very narrow-leaved and condensed *Phlox subulata*, with bristly edges and a bristly end to all the stiff huddled little needle-like leaves of glossy green, taking a dusted look from their bristliness, and bearing gem-buds embedded in their wandering shoots. The frail stems ascend weakly some 4 inches, with rather

large pale butter-colored flowers, speckled with orange at base. Easy in any open place, in strong, well-drained soil. 75c and \$1.00 each.

- **bronchialis* — This native species takes the place of *S. aspera* in America. Of dwarf, caespitose habit, with grey-green leaves, shiny, almost prickly, which bronzes to a rich metallic tone in autumn and retains through the winter. White flowers with yellow spots at base of petals. Shade and moisture during hottest part of summer. 35c and 50c each.
- **cordifolia* (megasea)—Large glossy leaves richly colored in fall and winter. Heads of soft rose flowers from Dec. to April. Either full sun or shade. 25c to 50c each.
- **delavayi*—A late-flowering hybrid of *cordifolia* with large reddish leaves and rosy-red flowers on 2 foot stems during April and May. 35c and 50c each.
- **H. S. Stokes* — One of the Mossy Saxifrage, which will stand more sun than majority. Very compact habit, with bright carmine flowers. 25c each.

Collection—For \$2.00 we will send a collection of either *Kabschia* or *Encrusted Saxifraga*. Please advise whether for full sun or partial shade. Double collection for \$3.50.

SCABIOSA caucasica, Houses Hybrids—An excellent cut flower, and one of the most persistent bloomers in the perennial border. Soft shade of lavender blue flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems. Prefer a limy soil. June to Sept. 25c each.

caucasica alba—White flowering form of the preceding. 50c each.

**graminifolia*—Foliage variable, from light green to silvery grey, while the flowers vary from lavender pink to soft rose. Very drought resistant, from June to Oct. 8 to 12 inches. 35c each.

**parnassi* — See *Pterocephalus parnassi*, page 37.

SEDUM—With a few exceptions these are sun-loving plants, excellent for walls, dry banks, stepping stones and moraine. The majority are worth a place for the low carpets of richly colored fleshy leaves alone. Unless otherwise noted, they bloom during the summer months.

- **anacampseros*—Quaint and trailing, with rosettes of blue, glaucous leaves and purplish flowers. 25c each.
- **anglicum* — Tiny carpeting plant with pinkish flower. 25c each.
- **anglicum minus*—A very miniature form, no more than half an inch high. One of the finest of the tiny Sedums. 35c each.

SEDUM—Continued.

- ***balticum**—Distinct form of *S. album* from the Baltic regions. Emerald green beads on same colored stems, an inch high. 25c each.
- ***Cape Blanco**—A very dwarf and compact form of *S. spathulifolium*, with rosettes of grey, spathulate leaves and yellow flowers. Peaty soil and a little shade. 35c each.
- ***dasyphyllum**—Bluish-grey beads set tightly on frail stems. Small blushing star-like flowers on 2 inch stems. 25c each.
- ***divergens**—A native species with bead-like foliage, assuming red tints upon exposure, on reddish stems, and large, deep yellow flowers. 25c each.
- ***kamtschaticum variegatum** — Beautiful dull-golden variegated foliage which blends nicely with the orange yellow flowers. Midsummer, at time when color in the rock garden is at premium. Followed by bright crimson seed heads. 25c each.
- ***magellense** — Distinct and rare. Small mounds of flattish leaves and small white flowers. Not over an inch high. 25c ea.
- ***nicaense**—Upright stems and branching heads of golden yellow flowers. 25c each.
- ***oreganum**—A native with fat little paddle-shaped leaves which turn rich, bronzy red. Bright golden yellow flowers. 25c each.

***populifolium**—A distinct species, resembling a small poplar. The soft pink or white flowers are freely produced on 8 inch stems and are Hawthorn scented. 25c each.

***sieboldi**—Red-edged glaucous leaves and large heads of pink flowers from Sept. to Nov. Resembles *Daphne cneorum* at distance. 25c each.

***sieboldi variegata** — Variegated foliage form of preceding. Rare. 50c each.

***spathulifolium**—Native, with grey spathulate leaves and yellow flowers. Likes leaf mold or peaty soil. 25c each.

***spectabilis**—Erect growing species from Japan with large fleshy leaves and flat heads of rose pink flowers on 12 inch stems, Sept. and Oct. 25c each.

***woodi**—Long, narrow grey leaves. Very distinct. Peaty soil and some shade. 35c each.

Special Sedum Collection—We will send, postpaid, 5 distinctly different Sedums, labeled, for \$1.00; 12 distinctly different species for \$2.00, our selection.

We are also able to supply plants of the following Sedums; *acre*; *acre minus*; *corsicum*; *douglasi*; *hispanicum minus*; *jepsoni*; *lydium*; *middendorffianum*; *murale*; *reflexum* var. *cristatum*; *sex-angulare*. 25c each.



Scabiosa Caucasica

SEMPERVIVUM — (Hen and Chickens) Of the easiest culture and the loveliest effect as far as their carpets and masses of rosettes go; few things in the alpine or rock gardens being as valuable for their flowers as are the Sempervivum for their massed rosettes alone. While they do not need much soil, it must be friable and have some humus in it, consisting of a rich light loam, some well-rotted manure, a little leaf mold and some coarse sand or crushed rock screenings. Perfect drainage is essential.

The names of Sempervivums are hopelessly confused. We are giving the description of only the more rare forms, but can supply the following: *albidum*; *Alpha*; *arachnoideum* in the following forms: *laggeri*; *moggridgei*; *penicillatum*. Also *arenarium*; *atlanticum*; *atropurpureum*; *Beta*; *blandum rubicundum*; *compactum*; *Gamma*; *glaucum*; *globiferum*; *hirtum*; *Lowns N. 60*; *minutum*; *pallidum*; *pomeli*; *pseudo-arachnoideum*; *royanum*; *ruthenicum*; *tectorum*; *tectorum* var. *modestum*. 25c each.

Collection—We will send 6 of the above, your selection, for \$1.15; 12 for \$2.00.

SEMPERVIVUM—Continued.

- ***arachnoideum**—Very small rosettes, cobwebby. Pink flowers. 25c each.
- ***arachnoideum var. cinerascens**—Medium rosettes, greyish, slightly cobwebby. 35c each.
- ***arachnoideum var. hausmanni**—A very rare and beautiful form, with round, globular rosettes of reddish leaves, very cobwebby, the greyish cobwebs making a wonderful contrast. \$1.00 each.
- ***arachnoideum var. piliferum** — Small, dense rosettes, slightly hairy. 35c each.
- ***arachnoideum var. pilosella** — Another rare form, with small, globular rosettes, very greyish with cobwebs. 50c each.
- ***Borschs Hybrid**—Medium rosettes, the leaves being marbled, green and red, with silky hairs on margins and center. Scarce. 50c each.
- ***calcaratum**—Large rosettes, glaucous or glaucous purple. A very rare species, seldom offered. \$1.00 each.
- ***calcareum**—Very distinct. Large rosettes, glaucous-blue with conspicuous red-purple tip. 35c each.
- ***comolli** — Large rosettes, grey-green, tipped red, turning glaucous purple in winter. 50c each.
- ***dolomiticum**—A rare species, with small rosettes, fresh green, red-purple tip and red base, slightly hairy or cobwebby. 35c each.
- ***flavipilum** — Hybrid between arachnoideum and tectorum. Rosettes smaller and denser than tectorum, leaves slightly hairy. 50c each.
- ***gaudini**—Medium rosettes, narrow, slightly downy, erect leaves. Very rare. 50c each.
- ***guillemotti**—Medium rosettes, green with purplish-red tint. Rare. 50c each.
- ***heuffeli**—Large glaucous rosettes, slightly downy. Distinguished by absence of off-sets, the new growth arising from the symmetrical splitting up of the parent rosette into two or more equal rosettes. Small yellow flowers. Very rare. \$1.00 each.
- ***heuffeli var. reginae amaliae**—A distinct form, with rosettes much stained with purple. \$1.00 each.
- ***hookeri**—A small, neat hybrid between arachnoideum and montanum. Rosettes very dense, cobwebby. \$1.00 each.
- ***kindingeri**—Medium rosettes, flat, slightly downy. Yellow flowers. 35c each.
- ***laharpei** — Large rosettes, green, red-brown at tips. Flowers light rose, almost grey white. Scarce. 50c each.
- ***magnificum**—Formerly listed as atro-violaceum. Very large rosettes, up to 8 inches across, of deep purple red leaves. Very striking. 35c each.
- ***mettenianum** — Medium rosettes, grey-green, marbled with grass green, tipped red. 50c each.
- ***nevi**—Medium rosettes, glaucous green, with distinct red-brown tips. 35c each.
- ***ornatum**—See *S. schlehani* var. *brunniaefolium*.
- ***rhodanicum**—Very large rosettes, green, tipped brown. 50c each.
- ***royanum** — Very large rosettes, light green with reddish purple tips. Distinct. 25c each.
- ***rubicundum**—One of the largest and finest colored of all Sempervivums. The broad leaves are somewhat downy, suffused with violet-red, the color being constant. Very scarce. \$1.00 each.
- ***rubicundum hybridum** — Large rosettes, lower half red, tip and margins green, giving a marble effect. 50c each.
- ***schlehani var. brunniaefolium**—We have a few plants of this most rare variety. Large rosettes of glowing ruby-red with sea-green tips. \$1.50 each.
- ***rubrum** — Medium rosettes of dark red. Very distinct. 50c each.
- ***scherzianum** — Medium rosettes, green, turning reddish purple or reddish brown in winter and spring. Rare. 50c each.
- ***Sieben Bergen**—Large green rosettes. 50c each.
- ***spinulifolium**—Large rosettes, the leaves being very long and slender. One of the most unusual sorts. \$1.00 each.
- ***tectorum var. juratense**—Very large rosettes of green and reddish brown. Very scarce. 50c each.
- ***tectorum var. lamottei**—Large rosettes, green, tipped red. Scarce. 50c each.
- ***tectorum var. majus**—Very large rosettes, one of the most outstanding of the tectorum forms. \$1.00 each.
- ***tectorum var. robustum**—Large rosettes, tips of leaves being green, with base reddish and glaucous purple. Probably the nicest colored form of tectorum. \$1.00 each.
- ***verlotti**—Medium rosettes, green, faintly glaucous, turning purplish in winter. 50c each.
- ***violaceum** — Medium rosettes, glaucous, faintly tinted purplish. 50c each.
- ***Seedlings and unnamed forms**—We have seedlings of some of the most rare species and forms, which, while not true to type, are very nice and interesting, some being nicer than parents. We will send you 12, all different, but not labeled, for \$2.50.

SENECIO **tyrolensis*—Very dwarf and compact, with finely cut evergreen foliage and heads of brilliant orange daisy-like flowers in June and July. Prefers low, moist places, will do well in full sun if given a little water. 8 inches. 25c each.

SHASTA DAISY—See *Chrysanthemum*, page 16.

SILENE **acaulis*—One of our native high alpine. Solid mats of bright moss-like foliage, studded with small, almost stemless pink flowers from May to July. Best in scree if for full sun, but does nicely in any gritty, well-drained soil in partial shade. 25c each.

**acaulis carmineus* — An improved form with larger flowers of deeper pink. Rare. 50c each.

**acaulis pedunculata* — More floriferous than type, and with flowers on stems which stand above the moss-like foliage. 50c each.

**californica*—Large velvety scarlet flowers on sprawling 10 inch stems. Requires a gritty, well-drained soil, in full sun. Will bloom all summer and into fall if moisture is moderate. 35c each.

**hookeri*—One of our most striking natives. Of prostrate habit, with soft grey foliage and large, deeply fringed blossoms of a soft pink. For moraine or light sandy soil in full sun, with no water during the summer months. 35c each.

**ingrami*—Resembles *S. hookeri* somewhat but has flowers of a deeper pink and of more erect habit. Also more floriferous. 50c each.

**maritima*—Compact masses of glaucous blue foliage, covered with pinkish white flowers from June to Aug. Very desirable for hot, dry spots in the rockery or for rock walls. 2 to 3 inches. 25c each.

**pennsylvanica* (*caroliniana*)—Rather compact tufts with large pink flowers on 6 to 9 inch stems, from June onward. They like a limy soil, with good drainage. 50c each.

**quadrifida* var. *pudibunda* (syn. *Heliosperma pudibunda*) — Makes flat mats of loose, thread-like stems clothed with glossy green leaves and star-flowers during summer and early fall. Does best on cool, damp rocks or in a stony soil in partial shade, with a few stones or boulders for company. Also likes a little limestone. This species is very rare and seldom found in gardens. 50c each.

**schafta*—A trailing species, with masses of rosy-purple flowers from Aug. to Oct., giving color to the garden when needed. 25c each.

**wherryi* — From the hills of Kentucky. Does well in any well-drained soil with a little water during the summer months. It is more floriferous than its near relative, *S. pennsylvanica*, and the pink flowers considerably larger. New and rare. 50c each.

SISYRINCHIUM **grandiflorum* — (Grass Widows) Also known as *Olsynium grdf.* Large bright purple nodding flowers on 8 to 10 inch stems in early spring, in company with the yellow *Fritillaria pudica*, making an unforgettable color combination. Plenty of water in spring and dry during the summer. 25c each.

**inflatum*—A rare species from Eastern Oregon, resembling *S. grandiflorum*, but with flowers of a lighter purple or rosy lavender, often striped with white. 50c each.

SOLDANELLA **alpina*—A high alpine plant, requiring cool exposures and gritty, leaf-mold or peaty soil with moisture in summer and protection from overhead wet from Nov. to March. This generally induces them to flower quite happily. Belong to the *Primula* family and form low growing mats of round leathery leaves and fringed, funnel-shaped nodding bells of violet on graceful stems. 50c and 75c each.

SOLIDAGO (Golden Rod) *virgaurea cutleri* —A true alpine Goldenrod from the highest alpine districts of northern New England. Compact tufts of dark green foliage with heads of bright golden flowers on 6 inch stems during July and Aug. 50c each.

**virgaurea nana*—The European form of dwarf Goldenrod, with dark green foliage and showy yellow flowers on 9 inch stems. 25c each.

**virgaurea* "Golden Wings"—Of vigorous and stately habit with spreading wing-like sprays of richest gold on 6 to 8 foot stems, from Aug. to Oct. For full sun. 25c each.

SPHAERALCEA **munroana* — (Desert Mal-low) A semi-shrubby plant with slightly hairy, grey, ivy-shaped leaves and small hollyhock-shaped flowers of deep apricot or salmon on 18 inch stems. For poor sandy soils in full sun. Do not allow to set seed. 50c each.

STACHYS **corsica*—Dwarf, neat and green, forming a quickly spreading dense carpet, covered with white or pinkish flowers all summer. Requires sunny location in well-drained soil. 25c each.

**lanata*—Makes large mats of silvery-grey, woolly foliage, excellent for poor, dry soils. 25c each.

STATICE—See *Limonium*, page 29.

SWEET WILLIAM—See *Dianthus barbatus*, page 18.

SYNTHYRIS—Truly children of the woods and deep shade, delighting in a leaf-mold or peaty soil, with plenty of moisture during the growing and flowering period and plenty of shade during the dormant period, when they do not require much water.

***pinnatifida**—Feathered foliage of downy grey and dainty plumes of blue on 8 inch stems. From the Olympics. Very rare. 75c each.

***plantaginea** — Rosettes of rather broad foliage and 8 inch spikes of pale bluish flowers in April and May. 35c each.

***ritteriana**—Sub-alpine species with attractive foliage and 10 inch spikes of creamy-white flowers. A very rare species and worthy of a place in alpine garden. 75c each.

***rotundifolia** — Our local Spring Queen. Large round leaves and spikes of lilac-blue flowers. 25c each.

***schizantha** — A deciduous species with crenately-margined leaves, 3 to 4 inches across, on 5 inch stems. The deep blue flowers are borne on 8 inch stems. Under favorable conditions 2 or 3 plants will make a mass several feet across in two seasons. Plenty of leaf-mold, moisture and shade. 50c each.

***Sp. A. & B.**—A very distinct form of *S. stellata*, with larger and more highly colored foliage and flowers of a deeper blue on 10 inch stems. Also flowers earlier, being in bloom in Dec. in our gardens. 35c each.

***Sp. S. O.**—A very dwarf and compact form from high elevations in southwestern Oregon. The pretty blue flowers are on 3 inch stems. Very scarce. 50c each.

***stellata** — Reniform leaves and 6 inch spikes of blue flowers. 25c each.

***sweetseri**—A distinct form of *S. rotundifolia* with nice foliage which colors nicely and dark blue or violet-colored flowers on 6 inch stems from Dec. to April. 25c each.

THALICTRUM (*Meadow Rue*) **adiantifolium** — Large maiden-hair fern-like foliage and spikes of dainty yellow flowers in June and July. 3 to 4 ft. Full sun or light shade. 25c each.

aquilegifolium—Columbine-like foliage and fluffy heads of either white or purplish

flowers in May and June. 3 to 4 ft. 25c each.

dipterocarpum—A distinct species, growing from 3 to 5 ft. high. Elegant fern-like foliage and loose panicles lilac-mauve flowers, brightened by lemon-yellow stamens. July to Oct. A heavy soil with good drainage. 35c each.

glaucum—Blue-grey foliage, rather finely cut, with heads of Chinese-yellow fragrant flowers. 4 to 6 ft. June and July. 25c each.

***venulosum**—Easily the best for the rock garden, with elegant foliage, seldom more than a foot high. 35c each.

THYMUS (*Thyme*)—Very useful, fragrant, free-flowering plants, the creeping sorts being indispensable for carpeting hot, dry spots in the rockery and also for stepping stone work, and both the creeping and sub-shrubby sorts invaluable for dry rock walls. They like a warm sandy soil, in full sun.

***azoricus**—Makes neat domes of dark evergreen foliage, with lilac colored flowers during the summer. 25c each.

***citriodorus argenteus** — Silver Lemon Thyme. Dwarf, sub-shrubby, with fragrant, variegated foliage and lilac flowers. 25c each.

***citriodorus aureus** — Golden Lemon Thyme. Golden leaved, lemon-scented Thyme. 25c each.

***herba barona**—A strongly caraway-scented, prostrate species from Corsica. Interesting and very pungent. 25c each.

***nitidus**—Like a miniature silvery Irish Yew, covering itself with rosy-lilac flowers in June and July. 12 inches. 25c ea.

***nummularius** — Mat forming and sweet-scented, with glossy, dark green foliage and rosy flowers in late summer. 25c ea.

***serpyllum**—The following are forms of the Creeping Thymes used for carpeting, stepping stones and dry rock walls.

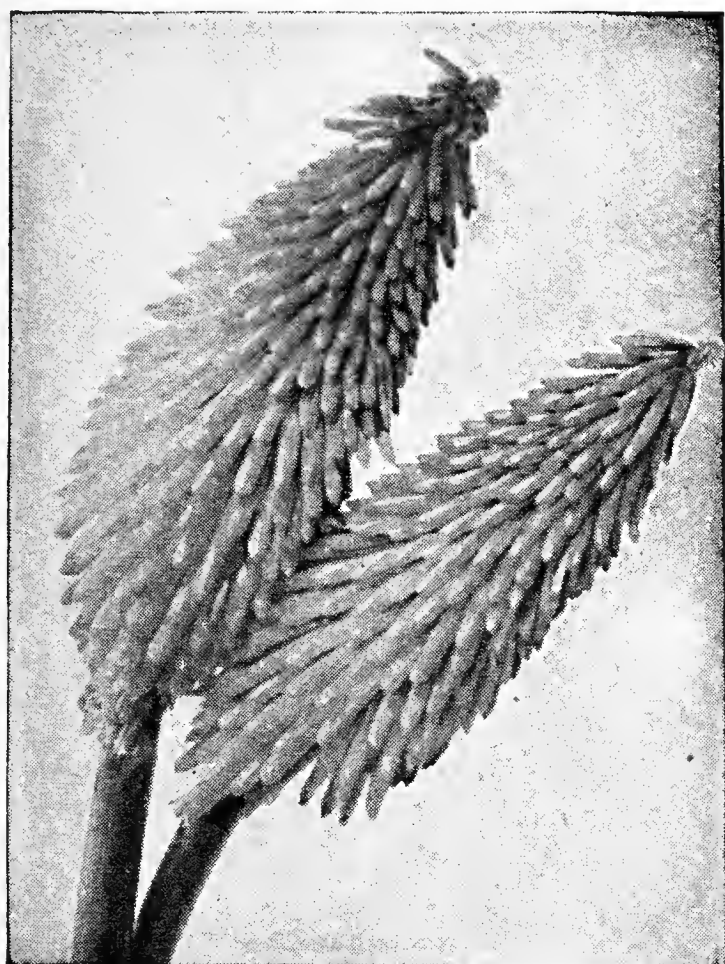
***s. album**—White flowers. 25c each.

***s. carneus**—Lavender pink. 25c each.

***s. coccineus**—Crimson Thyme. 25c each.

***s. Annie Hall**—A beautiful companion to the white variety. Carpets of bright green foliage smothered with bright pink flowers. Very rare. 35c each.

***s. lanuginosus**—Woolly Thyme, with fragrant grey woolly foliage and lavender pink flowers. 25c each.



Tritoma

TRITOMA—See *Kniphofia*, page 28.

TROLLIUS—Globe flowers. Suited to wet sunken gardens, wild borders and edges of water gardens, although they will thrive in a good garden loam not lacking in moisture. They also appreciate shade during the hot, dry season.

TROLLIUS albiflorus—A plant of the mountain swamps and cold woods. Large solitary cream-white Buttercup flowers on 6 inch stems. Cool, moist shady place. 50c each.

Goldquelle Hybrids—Large globular flowers, ranging in color from pale yellow to deep orange. 25c each.

ledebouri—The finest of all the large flowering Trollius. Large flowers, deep, tawny orange or orange yellow on 3 foot stems. 35c and 50c each.

***pumilus**—A very dwarf species with small finely cut foliage and small yellow flowers on 6 to 8 inch stems. Very rare. 60c each.

***pumilus var. yunnanensis**—A taller growing form, with large, flat golden flowers. 50c each.

TUNICA *saxifraga fl. pl.—Double flowering form with small rose-like flowers of light pink. Very floriferous. 35c each.

VALERIANA coccineum—See *Centranthus*, page 16.

officinalis — Garden Heliotrope. Showy heads of rose-tinted white flowers on 3 to 5 ft. stems, with a strong Heliotrope scent. June to Sept. 25c each.

VERBASCUM phoeniceum—Dark green foliage, flat on the ground, with 2 ft. spikes of flowers of various colors, including purple, pink and white. Mixture only. 25c each.

VERBENA *canadensis (aubletia)—While a native of this country, it is almost unknown in our gardens, while in England it is planted extensively. Very pretty foliage and masses of pink or rosy pink flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems from July to Oct. 25c each.

VERONICA — Contains some of the most beautiful of our blue-flowering plants for the border and rockery.

***Crater Lake Blue**—Probably a hybrid of *V. longifolia subsessilis*. Dark green foliage and slender spikes of Crater Lake blue flowers from June to Sept. 15 in. 35c each.

***incana** — A compact, low-growing plant with silvery-grey foliage and 8 to 12 inch spikes of deep violet flowers from June to Aug. A very pretty combination. 25c each.

longifolia subsessilis—The true plant and not a form of *V. spicata* which is oftentimes sent under this name. Pretty foliage and 18 to 24 inch spikes of beautiful blue flowers from July to Sept. One of the finest blue flowers in the garden. 40c each.

***satureoides**—Resembles *V. saxatilis* somewhat in habit, but with more leathery, darker foliage and more-crowded heads of large blue flowers on 2 to 3 inch stems. Makes nice mats and domes. April, May and again in fall. 25c each.

***teucrium prostrata (V. prostrata)** — Carpets of olive-green foliage, smothered with dainty spikes of rich blue flowers, May and June. Shear back as soon as through blooming. 25c each.

***teucrium trehane** — Golden foliage and pale blue flowers. Very distinct. 35c ea.

VIOLA—The Viola is not as well known in America as it should be. Very few other plants have as long a flowering period. They succeed best in a deep, well-enriched, well-drained soil, but with plenty of water during the hot summer. They seem to prefer a light shade during the hottest part of mid-summer days. Do not allow to go to seed, and in Sept. cut back all straggling growth, to allow plants to make new tufts. This applies to the cornuta type in particular. The following are varieties and forms of Viola cornuta and bedding Violas. The specie Violas, both native and foreign, are listed separately.



Viola Maggie Mott

VIOLA—Continued.

Dark Beauty—Resembles *V. Jersey Gem* in form and color, but has longer stems and blooms much later. Commences during June. Very floriferous and a wonderful florist *Viola*. 25c each.

Giant Peacock—Very large flowers of blue and white, strongly plum-scented. 25c each.

Jersey Gem—Best all-around *Viola* yet introduced. Large flowers of a pure violet, slightly perfumed, on 6 to 10 inch stems, from early spring to late fall. 25c each.

Jersey Jewel—Flowers somewhat larger than *Jersey Gem*, of a rich purple. Best in a light shade. 25c each.

Lord Nelson—Large flowers of glowing purple. 25c each.

Maggie Mott—The well-known English hybrid bedding *Viola*, propagated from imported stock. Large flowers of a soft heliotrope-blue, deliciously fragrant. 35c each.

Portland Gem—As persistent in blooming as *Jersey Gem*, but of a lovely shade of lavender-blue, with a small yellow eye. A very good winter bloomer. 35c each.

Radio—A long-stemmed variety, light lavender with darker veins and stripes. 25c each.

Wedgewood—Very large flowers of a glowing violet. One of the largest-flowered of the tufted types. 35c each.

White Jersey Gem—A white flowering form of the popular *Jerseys*. 25c each.

White Wermig—Medium size, long-faced white flowers on long stems. 25c each.

VIOLA. Species, both native and foreign—

The majority of these prefer, almost require, a sunny position, in a sandy or stony, well-drained soil, which should have some leaf-mold or peat in it. Unless otherwise noted they will require above mentioned conditions.

***adunca**—An evergreen native, with heart-shaped leaves and dark blue flowers carried well above the foliage, on 4 inch stems in spring and again during the fall. 25c each.

***beckwithi**—A deciduous type of rare beauty. The leaves are three parted, the two upper petals purple, and the others of pale violet. 25c each.

***chrysantha**—Another deciduous native, with finely cut foliage and flowers of rich yellow within, maroon on back. Choice and rare. 25c each.

***cuneata**—A native with small wedge-shaped leaves and dainty flowers of purple and white. Some shade and moisture during summer. 25c each.

***eizanense**—A very rare Japanese species, with cut leaves and beautiful fragrant white flowers. Woodland soil and a little shade. 35c each.

VIOLA—Continued.

***fletti**—One of the most rare of our native Violas. Small leaves which turn a bronzy color in full sun. Flowers a bluish rose, spring and fall. Likes a moist, stony soil, but well drained. 50c each.

***halli**—Deciduous native with finely cut leaves and does better if given a little shade during summer months, blooming much longer. The upper petals are a rich purple, the others cream yellow. Probably the best of our deciduous natives. 35c each.

***lobata**—A queer looking Viola from the Siskiyou with big leathery leaves, some of which are entire and shaped like those of a Tulip tree, while others lobed as unevenly as those of a Sassafras. Yellow flowers. 35c each.

***pedata**—Birds Foot Viola. Native of eastern and mid-western states. Finely cut foliage and large pale lavender flowers on short stems. Requires an acid soil and a little shade. 25c each.

***pedata bicolor**—Upper petals violet and lower ones a light blue, making a very pretty contrast. Same culture as for *pedata*. 35c each.

***riviniana**—A true alpine viola. Small light blue flowers on 2 to 4 inch stems during June and July, and again during Sept. and Oct., if plants are sheared back during Aug. A good loam with water during summer months. 25c each.

***sheltoni**—A deciduous native with finely cut leaves. The upper petals dark brown and lower ones pale yellow. 25c each.

***sylvestris rosea**—A dwarf, close-growing species, with fine rosy-pink flowers. Full sun or light shade, with water during summer months. 25c each.

***trinervata**—A pretty bicolored deciduous native with finely cut leaves. Upper petals dark blue, lower pale blue to white, with yellow base. 25c each.

VIOLA ODORATA. Sweet Violets — Will thrive in any good light, loamy soil, in shade.

Baroness Rothschild — A free-flowering rich purple. 25c each.

Double Russian — Very fragrant, double, deep violet flowers. 25c each.

Gov. Herrick—Large shining leaves and flowers of rich, deep purple. 25c each.

Marie Louise — Double flowering rich mauve. Very fragrant. 35c each.

Princess of Wales—A long-stemmed, large-flowered deep purple. 25c each.

Rosina — A pink-flowering Sweet Violet. Deliciously fragrant, and of a charming new color combination of pink and old rose shades. 25c each.

Swanley White — Double flowering, fragrant white. 35c each.

We can also supply *Viola Apricot*; *floriensis*; *lutea splendens*; *Marry Emma*.

WALLFLOWERS—*Cheiranthus cherie*, according to standardized plant names. We purchase seeds of the most reliable seedsmen in both the States and Europe, but cannot guarantee plants to be true to color. Can supply in pale and rich yellow; rich orange; crimson brown; orange red; ruby violet and bright chamois, changing to salmon red. 25c each.

WULFENIA carinthiaca — Close tufts of thick leathery leaves, of dark, glossy green, from which spring thick, stocky stems, densely set with bright blue flowers during June and July. 12 inches. For a shady, moist place. 35c each.

YUCCA filamentosa — Among hardy plants there is nothing more effective and striking for isolated positions on the lawn or on dry banks where few other plants will thrive. Its broad sword-like evergreen foliage and immense branching spikes of drooping creamy-white flowers, rising to height of 6 ft. or more, render it a bold and handsome subject wherever placed. 35c, 50c and 75c each.

***filamentosa variegata**—A hardy variegated form and a thrifty grower. The leaves have narrow stripes of green and white, like a ribbon grass, tinged red in winter. 50c and 75c each.

ZAUSCHNERIA *californica—An excellent plant for rock walls, or large boulders, where it receives full sun and the foliage may hang over rock or ledge. Makes large flat masses of grey, downy foliage, smothered from Sept. to Nov. with long, tubular flowers of a brilliant scarlet. Very drought resistant, it thrives in any well-drained soil. 35c each.

***latifolia** — Of more upright habit, the flower stalks ascending from 12 to 18 inches before bending over again. While foliage is not as attractive as that of *Z. californica*, it being a bright green, it is more floriferous. 35c each.

* Alpines or Rock plants.

DWARF TREES AND SHRUBS

We have found it advisable to make a distinct section for all hard-wooded plants and request our customers to cast their eyes over this second alphabetical arrangement for any dwarf plants they may miss in the first part of the catalog. We DO NOT pay the cost of transportation on Trees and Shrubs. Please add 10% for orders west, and 15% for orders east of the Mississippi, if by parcel post. All excess money will be refunded.

The following are new and worthy introductions which we heartily recommend:

ABELIA *schumanni—(syn. longituba) The arching branches are covered all summer with showy soft rose-pink flowers, larger than those of common A. grdf. 50c to \$1.00 each.

CEANOTHUS *prostratus—One of Oregon's best dwarf shrubs for the alpine garden. Makes creeping mats of evergreen Holly-like foliage, the leaves being less than one inch long and rather narrow. Covered in the spring with umbels of dainty lilac-like flowers. 2 yr. old. 50c and 75c each.

*prostratus var. divergens—A form of the preceding which grows about a foot or so high. 75c each.

*pumilus—A very flat creeper, somewhat more compact and found along the coast in the open. 75c each.

COTONEASTER *dammeri—(humifusa) An essential creeping shrub for the rockery. A perfect prostrate species with bright evergreen foliage and coral-red berries. 25c to 75c each.

*microphylla glacialis — Evergreen, dwarf and slow-growing, moulding itself to the shape of any rock with which it comes in contact; in want of such support, the plant will imagine it, and form itself into a hump. Red berries. 50c and 75c each.

CYTISUS—(Brooms) Excellent subjects for the dry, sunny border, rockery or rock wall. Any common garden soil which is not too rich.

*ardoini—Rare and choice miniature species, covered with golden flowers during May and June. 6 to 9 inches. 75c and \$1.00 each.

*beani—Also a choice and very rare plant, being a hybrid. Makes a neat shrub, 12 to 18 inches high, covered with golden yellow flowers. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

*kewensis—(The Kew Broom) Of dwarf, spreading habit, making masses 3 to 4 feet across, but no more than 12 to 15 inches high. Covered with creamy white flowers during May and June. The true plant is still rather rare, much of the

stock offered by dealers being Cytisus purgans. 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

We also have a few plants of the following hybrids to offer, propagated vegetatively. No seedlings.

Borschs Seedling—Our own introduction. A very vigorous grower, of spreading habit and flowers of a garnet shade. A few large plants at \$2.50 each. Four inch pots, \$1.50 each.

Dorothy Walpole—A new and choice introduction, with masses of rich velvety crimson flowers. Upright habit and of moderate growth. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Lord Lambourne—Another new introduction, with flowers of a charming combination of scarlet, primrose and rose. Moderate, upright growth. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Pomona—One of Sydney B. Mitchell's Hybrids. Of vigorous, upright growth with yellow and amber orange colored flowers. \$1.25 each.

DABOECIA *polifolia rosea—Why the originator called it "rosea" we do not know, for the color is not pink but a deeper purple pink than the type polifolia. A valuable addition to the evergreen section of dwarf shrubs, beginning to bloom in early spring. 25c and 50c each.

*polifolia versicolor—A very curious plant, having white, purple and bi-colored flowers all on the same raceme. Small plants fall 1937, 35c and 50c each.

DAPHNE *blagayana—One of the hardiest of this genus, but requires a little shade during the hot summer days. Large, creamy, sweet-scented flowers on prostrate branches which layer themselves if branches are buried under a few stones, or are interplanted with Erica carnea rosea or carnea vivelli, which serve to protect the bare branches from the sun and with their ruddy flowers provide a foil for the creamy Daphne flowers. Our stock of this very desirable shrub is limited. \$3.00 each.

DAPHNE—Continued.

***cneorum album**—A very rare white-flowering form of the preceding. We have a few grafted plants, 2 years old, at \$2.50 and \$4.00 each.

***collina**—Makes a very neat bush, with rather large, hairy leaves and heads of fragrant lilac-pink flowers in summer. Grows readily in any fair soil, with a little shade. One of the rare species. \$4.50 each.

dauphini — Hybrid of *D. collina* and *D. odora*, growing up to 4 feet high. Dark green leaves, shining above, slightly hairy along the veins beneath when young. Rather large lilac-purple flowers, very fragrant. \$2.50 each.

neapolitana—Makes a well rounded bush, with grey green leaves and heads of fragrant lilac flowers, rather silky outside. \$2.50 each.

***petraea grandiflora**—Probably the most rare and dwarf of all *Daphne*. Make very tight mounds of dark green foliage, covered from June to August with heads of pink flowers which are very large for the size of the plant. Very slow growing, it should be planted in narrow crevice, and fed plenty of lime chips. Our plants are 2 year old grafted, out of 4 inch pots. Stock very limited. \$5.00 each.

***retusa** — Another small and very slow growing species, with stiff boughs thick, stiff, greenish-black leaves. The fragrant heads of large pink and lilac stars come at the end of the branches. Happy in peaty mixture, with some coarse sand or stone chips. Stock very limited. \$6.00 each.

EPIGAEA ***repens**—(Trailing Arbutus) Lovely creeping evergreen plants, pink tinged flowers of exquisite fragrance in early spring. Requires acid soil and shaded position, with some water during the summer months. Established plants, 50c and 75c each.

ERICA ***carnea** **Springwood** — An improved *carnea alba*, with long trusses of pure white flowers, Dec. to Feb. 10 inches. 75c and \$1.00 each.

***carnea vivelli**—The last of the *carneas* to bloom. Very prostrate in habit, with very dark bronzy-green foliage and almost crimson flowers. 50c and 75c each.

***ciliaris** **Mrs. Stoborough** — Hairy foliage and long spikes of large pure white, pitcher-shaped flowers in late summer and early fall. \$1.00 each.

***cil. Wych**—Foliage slightly hairy and long spikes flesh pink pitcher-shaped flowers, July to Oct. 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

***hybrida Dawn**—A *ciliaris* hybrid, stock of which is still scarce. Semi-procumbent, with soft hairy foliage, the new growths in winter and spring having a yellow and reddish orange color, giving the plant the appearance of being in flower bud. The flowers are large pink bells, lasting for a long time. 35c and 50c each.

***hybrida williamsi** — Dwarf and distinct. The young shoots are golden yellow and flowers of soft rose. July to Oct. 50c and 75c each.

***vagans** **Mrs. D. F. Maxwell** — One of the finest of all hardy Heaths. Lovely deep cerise-pink flowers, very freely produced from June to Oct. \$1.00 each.

***vagans** **St. Keverne**—Another very fine variety, with bright pink flowers, which have no suggestion of blue. June to Oct. 50c and 75c each.

***vulagris aurea**—(*Calluna vulgaris aurea*) Dwarf growing and forming carpets of rich copper gold in winter and spring. Lilac pink flowers in summer. 25c to 50c each.

***vulgaris pygmaea** — (*calluna vulgaris pygmaea*) A very dwarf form, with dark green moss-like foliage and carpets of pinkish flowers. A gem for the alpine garden. 6 inches. 25c to 50c each.

GENISTA — (Brooms) To be used and treated as the *Cytisus*.

***dalmatica** — Makes a dense little spiny mat or mound, 4 to 8 inches high, covered with yellow flowers, June and July. 75c each.

***horrida**—A very rare and choice shrub, very spiny. Forms silvery balls with yellow flowers during June and July. Requires a very well drained position, with plenty of grit in soil, and full sun. 6 inches. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

***pilosa**—One of the most dwarf and compact of all *Genistas*. Creeping, with very small foliage and yellow flowers, from May to July. 50c and 75c each.

***radiata**—Dainty, silvery, spidery bushes with terminal heads of deep yellow flowers during June and July. 12 to 18 inches. 50c and 75c each.

***uralensis** — Semi-prostrate, with bright yellow flowers. For very hot spots in the rockery. \$1.00 each.

* Alpines or Rock plants.



Kalmiopsis leachianum

HAMEMELIS mollis—This shrub or small tree from Central China is the showiest of the family. The large leaves, 4 to 5 inches long, are grey felted below. The flowers, appearing during Jan. and Feb. have golden yellow petals $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and a calyx which is purplish red inside. \$2.50 and \$3.50 each.

zuccariniana—Form of *H. japonica* with flowers of pure canary yellow, somewhat smaller than type and coming end January. Will attain height of 20 to 30 ft. in time. \$2.50 and \$3.50 each.

HEDERA conglomerata—A dwarf, shrubby, non-climbing form of Ivy, making cushions of miniature Ivy foliage. 35c each.

***conglomerata minima** — A very dwarf, compact form of the preceding, the true plant being very scarce. Fine for huddling up against a rock. 50c each.

KALMIOPSIS *leachianum—A very rare and local evergreen shrub, said by botanists to be hybrid between *Kalmia* and *Rhododendron*. From 8 to 12 inches high, it spreads slowly by underground runners and layered branches. Foliage is small and dark green, on the order of *Azalea Hinodigiri*. The flowers of medium size, pink, with red calyx, in umbels of from

5 to 9. Will do in light, leaf mold soil, with root moisture and in hot climates, a little shade. Pot grown plants, fall 1937, \$1.00 each.

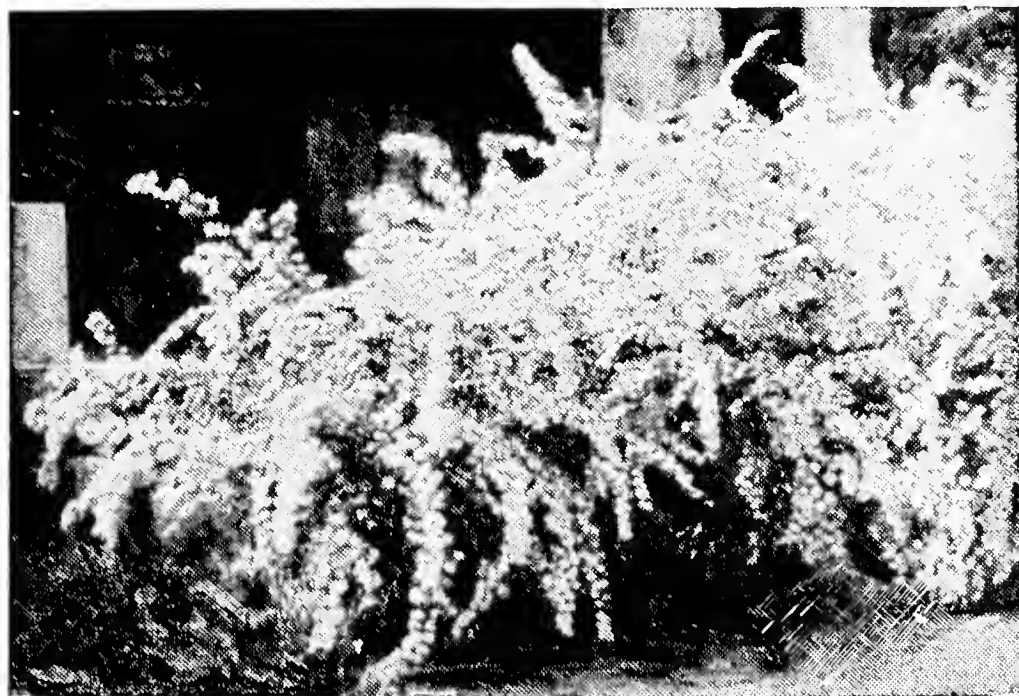
MAGNOLIA lennei—Makes a shrubby tree with broad foliage and large cup-shaped white flowers, deep crimson outside, in May. Two year old grafted, \$3.50.

parviflora—One of the choicest Magnolias, growing into small trees. Cup-shaped white flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, pink sepals and a delightful fragrance. Two year grafted, \$3.50. 18-24 inches, \$5.00. Larger size accordingly.

ONONIS hircina — A leguminose subshrub with pretty foliage and long racemes of large pink and white Pea-shaped flowers all summer. Well-drained sandy soil, in full sun and very little water during the summer months. 18 to 24 inches. 50c each.

spinosa—Darker foliage than preceding and with slender spines. The rose colored flowers are solitary on short stems. 18 inches. 50c each.

* Alpines or Rock plants.



Spirea

PETROPHYTUM—The creeping Spireas are dwarf, prostrate shrubs which prefer a sunny well-drained position in the moraine or alpine garden.

***caespitosum**—Makes silky-grey mats, not over an inch or two high, with small heads of fluffy white blooms on 2 to 3 inch stems in late summer. A very rare and choice shrub. \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

***cinerascens**—Foliage somewhat greener and longer than that of preceding species, with white flowers on 6 inch stems. Very rare, but easier than preceding. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

***hendersoni**—More shrub-like in growth, making small mounds or domes 4 to 6 inches high, the foliage turning to a bronzy-red in fall and winter. Small heads of fluffy white blooms on 4 to 6 inch stems. Also very rare and choice, being a little earlier than *P. caespitosum*. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

PUTORIA calabrica—A small, low growing shrub, resembling a *Daphne cneorum*, both in foliage and flowers. The heads of rosy-pink *Daphne*-like flowers cover the shrub from July to Sept. For a limy soil in full sun. 75c and 50c each.

PYXIDANTHERA barbulata—An evergreen creeping plant or sub-shrub, found in cushion-like masses in the sandy pine lands of New Jersey to North Carolina. The prostrate stems are much branched at base and clothed with many small, linear leaves of leathery texture. Small white flowers. Grows best in moist, sandy soil. Should have water from beneath, and have a little protection from excessive rains during winter. Very rare in cultivation and worthy of any little extra work necessary for its success. \$1.00 each.

brevifolia—A very compact form, with very small, roundish, russet leaves, making a solid mat. One of the finest of our American ground covers. \$1.25 each.

SPIREA *bullata — (*crispifolia*) A dwarf, huddled shrub from Japan, for the rock garden. Tiny crinkled leaves, and flat little corymbs of deep crushed raspberry flowers. 12 inches. 75c and \$1.00 each.

VACCINIUM vitisidaea — Mountain Cranberry. A pretty, low evergreen creeping shrub, with glossy, dark green leaves and pinkish urn-shaped flowers, followed by large red berries. 6 to 9 inches high. For leaf-mold or peaty soil. 50c and 75c each.

***vitisidaea minor**—A miniature form of the preceding and seldom offered. 75c and \$1.00 each.

VANCOUVERIA — Related to the *Epimediums* and take their place in our western coniferous woods. One of the prettiest and most useful of all American woodland foliage plants. The pinnated leaves rise from a running rootstock to from 8 to 12 inches. The wiry running roots make large colonies which have the great merit of forming a perfect ground cover which does not choke out the dainty forest flowers. They are very hardy and should be planted in shade in an acid soil. To plant, excavate so that the slender stems may be laid flat and covered with about 3 inches of soil, with any leaf-stems erect.

***chrysantha**—From southern Oregon with thick, leathery leaves and delicate yellowish flowers in dainty showers from 10 inch stems. 35c and 50c each.

***hexandra** — Ferny leaves and inverted white flowers. 35c each.

***parviflora** — A rare spp from southern Oregon which is evergreen. Panicles of white flowers in spring. 75c each.

* Alpines or Rock plants.

DWARF TREES AND SHRUBS

GENERAL LIST

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS **uva-ursi*—(Kinnikinic or Bearberry) Prostrate shrubby trailer with shiny dark green foliage and white flowers, followed by orange red berries. Valuable for dry rocky or sandy banks. 35c and 50c each.

BRUCKENTHALIA **spiculifolia* — (Balkan Heath) A most dainty and charming miniature Heath, making mats of close brilliant green fur, which is covered with small bell-shaped flowers of pink during July and Aug. 6 to 8 inches. Very hardy. 25c, 50c and 75c each.

CISTUS—(Rock-Rose) Wonderful shrubs for dry places and rock walls.

**villosus*—Rather dwarf, 12 to 18 inches high. Leaves and young stems shaggy with whitish hair. Large flowers of rose, yellow at base, all summer. 35c and 50c each.

CLEMATIS *integrifolia*—Not a climber, for its shoots, growing from 3 to 4 feet long, die back each winter. Large deep blue flowers produced all summer. Excellent for draping over a large boulder or for a bank. 50c each.

tangutica farreri—A climbing species collected by Farrer in China. A rapid grower, covered with golden globe-shaped flowers in summer, followed by pretty seed heads. 50c each.

CYTISUS—(Broom) Small trees, shrubs and creepers, the majority of them being evergreen, grown chiefly for their profusion of flowers during the summer months. Excellent subjects for the dry, sunny border, rockery or rock wall. Any common garden soil which is not too rich.

See also **Genista**, page 53. The Cytisus and Genista are very much confused, and no reference book agrees with another as to which genus to attribute species.

**dallimorei*—Makes very compact shrubs, 18 to 24 inches high, with almost the same number of inches in spread. Very unique in color, the flowers being a pretty shade of carmine with a little yellow. 50c and \$1.00 each.

**decumbens*—(prostrata) Forms close mats of prostrate growths, the foliage being just a little hairy and the flowers yellow. 6 inches. 35c and 50c each.

**nigricans*—One of the few deciduous species which are worthy. A late flowering

shrub, with long racemes of yellow flowers, sweetly scented, from July to Sept. 2 to 4 ft. high. 50c and \$1.00 each.

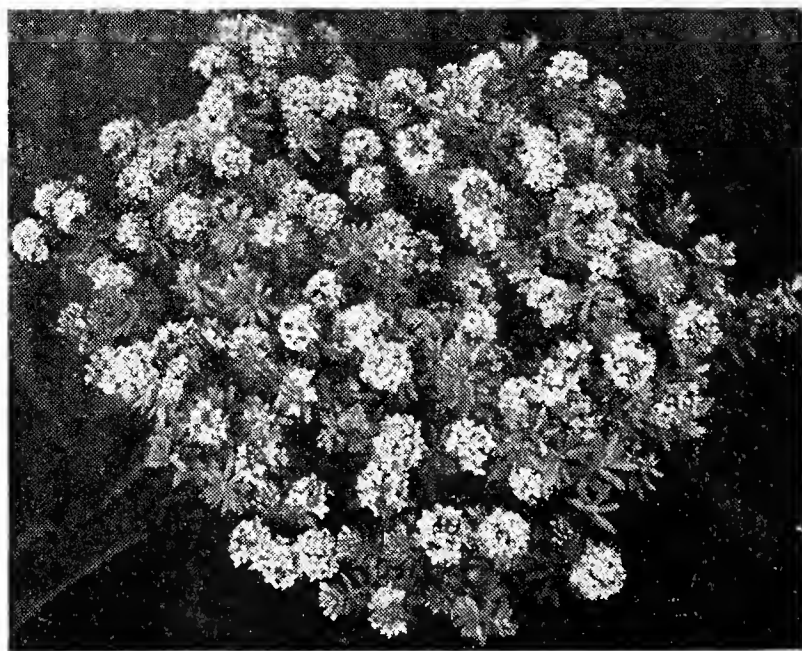
**praecox*—(Warminster or Cream Broom) Finely branched, compact shrub, covered with cream-colored flowers in early spring. Excellent for cutting. 3 to 5 ft. 50c and \$1.00.

**purgans* — (Formerly listed as *kewensis* *pungens* and often found listed in other catalogs as *Kewensis*, *kewensis purgans* or *compacta*.) Very compact, upright growing, covered with yellow flowers during May and June. 12 to 18 inches. 35c and 50c each.

DABOECIA (*Menziesia polifolia*; Irish Bell-Heather) **polifolia*—Evergreen bushes, 12 to 18 inches high, with terminal racemes of large inflated, reddish-purple bells. From June to Nov. 25c and 50c each.

**polifolia alba*—White flowering form of preceding. 25c and 50c each.

DAPHNE **cneorum*—(Rock or Rose Daphne) Evergreen foliage and crowded heads of fragrant bright pink flowers during May and June, and again during the fall months. Dwarf, from 8 to 12 inches high, but often from 18 to 30 inches across. Should be sheared back to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground every two years to obtain best results. Either full sun or light shade, in soil not too light, but with perfect drainage. Two year plants 50c each. Large size from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.



Dwarf Daphne Cneorum

DAPHNE—Continued.

***mezereum**—A deciduous shrub, up to 4 ft. high. The fragrant, lilac purple flowers, silky outside, appear long before the foliage, from Feb. to April. Bright red berries during the summer months. small plants, 25c each; 3 year old, 50c each; larger size, from 75c to \$2.00 each.

odora — One of the sweetest of fragrant flowering shrubs. Glossy evergreen foliage, sometimes variegated with a yellow edge. Clusters of light pink waxy flowers early in spring. 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

ERICA—(Heather) The following Heaths are compact, low-growing shrubs, and extremely useful for the rockery. The small foliage is densely arranged around the wiry stems, and either in full bloom or in mid-winter are very attractive. Either full sun or light shade, in a lime-free soil. Any good garden loam with plenty of peat or leaf mold.

***carnea** — One of the easiest to grow. Spreading mats, 6 to 10 inches high, covered during late winter and early spring with masses of ruddy-red bells. 35c, 50c and 75c each.

***carnea alba**—A white-flowering form of the preceding with very dark green foliage. It is also a little more prostrate in habit. 50c each.

***carnea King George**—A selected form with blush pink flowers. 50c each.

Note—All of the carneas bloom from Dec. to late Feb. and March.

***cineria**—A twisted and much branched shrub, 8 to 15 inches high, with reddish-purple flowers. 35c and 50c each.

***cinerea coccinea** — A twisted and much branched shrub, 8 to 15 inches high, with rich red flowers, almost scarlet. 35c and 50c each.

***cinerea rosea**—A very bright pink flowering form. 35c and 50c each.

***darleyensis**—(mediterranea hybrida) Invaluable for massing. Produces rosy-pink flowers in profusion from Nov. to Feb. 25c, 35c and 50c each.

GAULTHERIA procumbens—(Winter-Green)

A carpeting evergreen with glossy, dark green leaves and pure white flowers, which are followed by bright red berries in winter. For shady places in acid soil. 35c and 50c each.

GENISTA—(Broom) See also **Cytisus**, page 52. Small trees, shrubs and creepers, majority of them being evergreen. Excellent subjects for the dry, sunny bor-

der, rockery or wall. Any common soil which is not too rich suits them.

***hispanica nana** — A very choice species, forming round cushions, half-hidden by the bright yellow flowers during May and June. 9 to 15 inches. 50c and 75c each.

***sagittalis**—A dwarf prostrate shrub, with stems curiously winged like an arrow. Should be allowed to droop over a rock, planted in rock wall. Bright yellow flowers from May to July. 25c and 50c each.

***tinctoria fl. pl.**—An almost prostrate form with dense spikes of double golden-yellow flowers, June to Aug. 25c and 50c each.

HYPERICUM (St. Johnswort) **calycinum**—

An excellent ground cover, especially for naturalizing and under trees. Very large golden yellow flowers, June to Aug. 12 to 18 inches. 25c each.

***coris** — A very distinctive species, with dainty heath-like foliage and clouds of golden flowers during July and Aug. 8 to 10 inches. 35c each.

***fragile**—Large flowers of gold on trailing stems, making mats 10 to 15 inches across. 25c each.

patulum forresti—One of the best of the upright growing species. Hardier and somewhat taller than moserianum, with a later and longer flowering period, with large yellow flowers, and the leaves often stained red. 75c each.

patulum henryi—A little taller than the preceding, 3 to 4 ft., with large yellow flowers. Best suited for very cold climates, as it is one of the hardiest. 50c each.

***rhodopaeum**—A very distinctive species with silvery-grey foliage and fine golden flowers. Attractive throughout the year 8 inches. 25c each.

LAVANDULA ***atro-purpurea nana**—(Dwarf

French Lavender) Very dwarf, 6 to 10 inches. Silvery-grey foliage with tiny spikes of rich purplish-blue flowers in dense heads. June to Sept. 50c each.

delphinensis — Grey foliage, with long spikes of flowers. 18 inches. 35c each.

pedunculata—An interesting species from Spain. 35c each.

Stoechas — A very distinct species from southern Europe with short and broad leaves, and short spikes of deep lavender flowers arranged in four rows and crowned with a little tuft of curious purple bracts. 12 to 18 inches. 25c and 35c each.

officinalis—(L. vera) The true sweet lavender. 25c and 50c each.

Note—All Lavandula like full sun.

LUTKEA *pectinata—A native ground cover allied to *Spirea*. Prostrate and trailing undershrub, forming dense carpets of bright green, with 2 to 6 inch stems crowned with heads of white flowers, from June to Aug. Does best on the cool side of a huge rock, but will thrive under trees and small shrubs. 35c each.

MITCHELLA *repens — (Partridge Berry) Charming evergreen trailing plants with red berries in autumn and winter. Plant in shade, in soil with plenty of leaf-mold. 35c each.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis — (Japanese Spurge) Bright glossy foliage, 8 to 12 inches high. Excellent ground cover for all shady places and the only plant which will thrive under pine trees. Hardier than ivy or any other dwarf shade loving ground cover. Soon makes a dense carpet. 15c and 25c each.

PENTSTEMON—This American genus furnishes us with the finest material for rock and wall work. The requirements for their success are simple: a gritty or stony soil, without any fertilizer excepting leaf-mold, perfect drainage and full sun. Amid the almost universal confusion of names in this family, it is difficult indeed to be sure of names. Insofar as possible, plants listed below have been identified by comparison with herbarium specimens named by National Museum botanists, or by direct identification by them of specimens.

***barrettiae**—A dwarf, shrubby native evergreen species with somewhat silvered foliage and short spikes of lilac-purple flowers, which are very large, in spring. Must be planted in crevice of rocks or rock wall. 35c each.

***cardwelli**—Native evergreen shrub, 8 to 12 inches high, covered several times each year with short spikes of bright purple flowers. 35c each.

***corymbosus** — A shrubby species, evergreen, about 18 inches high, with bright scarlet flowers, about an inch long. Care should be exercised in purchasing this species, as seedlings come in many off colors. All of our plants are grown from cuttings. 50c each.

***crandalli**—A creeping species, with very narrow foliage and wide open flowers of blue on short stems. One of the best for the mid-west and eastern states. 35c ea.

***davidsoni rosea**—Pink flowers of an unusual shade cover the compact, semi-prostrate, evergreen shrubs. 35c each.

***heterophyllus**—Neat evergreen subshrubs 12 to 18 inches high, the unopened flowers tinged with pink, but upon opening

a beautiful blue. Off and on all summer. 25c each.

***menziesii** — Native evergreen creeper, with small leaves. Blue or purplish flowers on 4 to 6 inch stems, June and July. 35c each.

***serpyllifolius**—(Formerly listed as *Olympos*) Stems and foliage very slender, not over an inch high. The blue flowers on short spikes. Dainty but very hardy. 50c each.

***newberryi**—Dwarf native evergreen shrub resembling *P. cardwelli* in foliage, but with beautiful deep pink or reddish flowers all summer. 8 to 12 inches. 35c each.

***rupicola** — A beautiful native evergreen shrub, very compact in growth, with greyish foliage and bright reddish pink flowers on 3 to 6 inch stems. It is very drought resistant and one of the best alpine shrubs for dry, rocky places. 35c each.

Note — All of the shrubby Pentstemons must be sheared back severely each year.

POLYGALA *chamaebuxus — A rare, evergreen shrublet, of creeping habit. Excellent ground cover for the finer bulbs of the alpine section. Makes neat clumps and mats, spreading slowly by underground runners. The pretty pea-shaped, yellow flowers, with white wings which turn to a rose and crimson may be seen throughout the summer and fall. Will thrive in either full sun or partial shade, in a sandy peat or loam. Not over six inches high. 50c each.

RHODODENDRON — We list only a few of the more rare dwarf species. Can supply plants of many other very rare species. Write us your wants.

They require a spongy rooting medium of leaf-mold and peat, with good garden loam. Sharp drainage and adequate supply of root moisture are essential. Light shade during summer months.

***fastigiatum** — Very beautiful little grey-green leaved shrub with lavender blue flowers. Will stand more sun than some of the other species. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

***ferrugineum** — Makes low bushes, with dark green leaves which have a rust colored reverse. Rose colored flowers in clusters. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

***racemosum**—A choice species with variable habit of growth, some being very dwarf and compact, while others more loose and upright. Small leaves and beautiful pale pink flowers which are produced in racemes in early spring. All 2 yr. old, upright habit, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

ROMNEYA coulteri — (California Tree or Bush Poppy) Fine glaucous leaves and huge white poppy-like flowers, 6 to 8 inches across, which have many golden anthers and are very fragrant. Should be planted in full sun, in well drained soil. 6 to 8 ft., 35c and 50c each. We recommend spring planting for this plant.

ROSA *rouletti—An uncommon little dwarf rose, seldom more than 6 inches high. Covered with sweet scented, double pink roses, from ½ to 1 inch across, from May to Oct. This is the true plant, propagated from stock imported from Europe. Very hardy, making it invaluable for alpine garden work, and may be potted and used for house plant if kept in rather cool room. 35c, 50c and 75c each.

ROSEMARY officinalis—An excellent evergreen shrub-like plant for dry places in the rockery or border. Spikes of leafy, grey and green, aromatic foliage, with small clusters of lilac flowers. Should be pruned back each year. 35c and 50c each.

SATUREIA montana—A late flowering, evergreen aromatic shrub, 8 to 12 inches high, with small lilac flowers. For dry, sunny locations. 50c each.

SHORTIA *galacifolia—A lovely little evergreen with glossy round leaves, turning red in winter. Pearly, fringed bell-shaped flowers in early spring. For a shady, moist place in acid soil. 35c and 50c ea.

TEUCRIUM *chamaedrys — A picturesque sub-shrub. Glossy green evergreen foliage and spikes of bright rose flowers from July to Sept. Excellent for low hedges, border work as well as for evergreen effect in the rock garden. 12 in. high. Shear back severely each year. 25c and 35c each.

***marum**—A low growing, much-branched sub-shrub with small greyish leaves, hoary beneath. The purplish flowers appear in late summer. About 12 inches high. Should have some protection from extreme cold. 35c and 50c each.

DWARF CONIFERS

No alpine garden can be considered complete without a selection of these delightful pygmy trees. All are naturally dwarf and will not grow more than several inches a year.

Any good soil will suit them, the most effective places for planting being on the lower slopes of the alpine garden, not, as is so often seen, perched on the highest points of all.

CUPRESSUS lawsoniana fletcheri — (Fletcher's Cypress) A lovely, slender pyramid of lacy blue-grey. 50c to \$1.00 each.

JUNIPERUS communis nana—Native dwarf, prostrate Juniper with very dense blue-grey foliage, beautiful throughout the year. 50c to \$1.00 each.

PICEA—The following dwarf, slow-growing Spruce are admirably suited to the alpine garden. They vary in shape, color and habit and stocks are still very limited.

albertiana conica—Grows naturally into a perfect pyramid, but at rate of only 2 or 3 inches a year. \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

excelsa clanbrasiliana—A very dense and dwarf form, dark green in color. 50c to \$2.50 each.

excelsa procumbens—Of low stature, making almost prostrate mats. \$2.00 each.

excelsa pumila—Very low and spreading. \$2.00 each.

excelsa remonti—Distinct conical or pyramidal variety. \$2.50 each.

excelsa repens — A creeping form. \$2.00 each.

HARDY BULBS, TUBERS AND CORMS

We urge that these bulbs, tubers and corms be planted in fall while they are dormant. It is possible, however, to obtain pot-grown plants of some items in early spring, while others, such as the hardy *Cyclamen* and *Oxalis adenophylla* may be moved almost any time.

NEW AND NOTEWORTHY INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1937

ALSTROEMERIA brasiliensis—Probably one of the hardiest, withstanding cold weather which was disastrous to *A. chilensis*. Flowers somewhat smaller than *A. aurantiaca* and reddish yellow, the inner segments spotted brown. Stock very limited. 35c each.

IRIS, Bulbous Species—The bulbs should be planted during the fall months and delivery is possible from Aug. to Nov. For later delivery we may have some out of pots, for which please add 15c per bulb.

***histrioides major**—A very rare species with large bright blue flowers on 3 to 5 inch stems, during Feb. and March. A light, well-drained soil, full sun. 75c each.

***juncea**—A June flowering Iris. Brilliant golden-yellow flowers on 15 to 20 inch stems. Invaluable for cutting. Prefers a rather dry and warm, light soil. 50c each.

***Sindpers**—A beautiful hybrid, with light green foliage and flowers of turquoise-blue of the best *Gentiana farreri* and a bright golden crest. Blooms with Iris reticulata, being of the same height. Quite hardy, but should have some protection or shelter to do its best in the open. Light sandy soil, well-drained, with lime rubble. \$1.00 each.

tuberosa—A very odd, exceptionally early fragrant species, with apple green flowers having a lip of velvety blackish purple. 12 in. Tubers best planted in late fall or very early spring. 50c each.

OXALIS—Perfect drainage is essential if you would be successful with these plants.

***enneaphylla** — A rare species from the Falkland Isles. Silvery grey leaves which are pleated and cut. The chaste white funnel-like flowers are borne on very short stems all summer. Bulbs should be planted in fall, in rich soil. Here it seems to prefer a little shade during the hot summer days, while along the coast it thrives in full sun. 75c and \$1.00 each.

***lobatus**—A very choice and rare species from Chile. The green leaves appear in the spring and then die down a few weeks later. Then in August up they come again with lovely golden yellow flowers, on 2 inch stems. The bulbs may be planted during late spring or early summer, in a warm, well-drained soil, in full sun. Stock very limited. \$1.25 each. Fall 1937 delivery.

This species requires a little protection during the winter in very cold weather.

RANUNCULUS *garganicus—Finely feathered foliage all at the base of the stems which thicken to sort of a bulb at the bottom. The golden yellow flowers are borne on 12 inch stems from May to July. For a hot dry place, with perfect drainage. 50c each.

ROSCOEAE *cautlioides—A rare and choice tuberous or fleshy-rooted plant with glossy, iris-like foliage and sulphur orchid-like flowers on 12 to 15 inch stems during August and Sept. The flowers resemble those of the baby Glad. Prefers a well-drained moist soil in half shade. 50c each.

TROPAEOLUM (Perennial Nasturtium)
***polyphyllum** — The brilliant Canary Creeper which has become very rare. It is perfectly hardy on a sunny bank, in a light, well-drained soil. Makes a wonderful effect with its grey foliage and very rich golden racemes of flowers. Plant the tubers at least 8 inches deep; in very cold climates we recommend 12 inches. \$1.50 each.

***speciosum** — One of the loveliest light trailers or climbers when grown in a congenial position. Select a cool, shady position, plant in mixture composed of good turf loam, sand and leaf-mold. Sheets of dark green foliage, smothered with brilliant scarlet flowers and followed by turquoise berries. A well established plant will climb from 10 to 15 ft. in one season. Deciduous. 35c and 50c each.

HARDY BULBS, TUBERS AND CORMS

GENERAL LIST

ALSTROEMERIA—Commonly known as the Peruvian Lily. Prefers a well drained, sandy soil, but does very well in the border and makes fine companion plants for Delphiniums. Flowers in umbels on 3 to 4 foot stems during June and July. Wonderful cut flowers.

aurantiaca—Orange flowers, spotted red. 25c each.

aurantiaca rubra—Flowers more brownish red. 35c each.

chilensis—Various shades of pink, crimson, orange, etc. Can supply in mixture only. 35c each.

ANEMONE—These should be planted in fall, Sept. to Dec., although *apennina* and *blanda* may be set out in growth if pot grown, and *St. Bavo*, *St. Brigid* and *fulgens* out of field even if in bloom.

***apennina**—Forms a dense mat of exquisite, many-rayed stars of clear blue in early spring, on 3 to 6 inch stems. 35c each. Dormant tubers in Fall, 25c each.

***blanda** — Neater, dwarfer and fleshier leaved than *apennina*, with larger flowers in shades of blue. Should be given the choicest spot at edge of dwarf shrubs. 50c each. Dormant tubers in Fall. 35c each.

***fulgens**—Vivid scarlet flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems from April to June. 35c each. Dormant bulbs in Fall, 25c each.

***St. Bavo**—Allied to *A. fulgens*, but with a wide range of colors, from scarlet through pink to lilac, blue and white, all with a silvery white center, on 12 to 15 inch stems. Dormant bulbs in Fall. 35c each.

***St. Brigid**—The old favorite in a superfine mixture of colors. 25c each. Dormant bulbs in Fall, 10c each.

CALOCHORTUS—(Mariposa) These lovely bulbous plants will thrive in a sandy loam which is well drained, and in either light shade or full sun. Plant about 2 inches deep and 3 inches each way. Delivery made only from Oct. 1st to Dec. 15th.

albus—The branched stems bear many nodding pure white flowers. 10c each.

***erycarpus**—Umbels of large white, or lavender on white flowers on slender 6 to 9 inch stems. In center of each petal is a large purple blotch. Very showy and hardy. 10c each.

***greenei**—A rare species with erect cups of large size, soft lilac in color, yellow at inner base and lined with long silky hairs. 15c each.

***gunnisoni**—A native of high mountains of Colorado. Large cup-shaped flowers of white and lavender in umbels on slender 12 inch stems. The flowers have many green hairs at centers and lovely markings in other colors. 15c each.

***howelli**—Large white flowers, with green hairs on the lower, inner portion, on 8 to 12 inch stems. 15c each.

***luteus vestae**—Large flowers, 3 to 5 inches across, white, flushed with lilac, red at center and backs of petals purple. One of the best. 20c each.

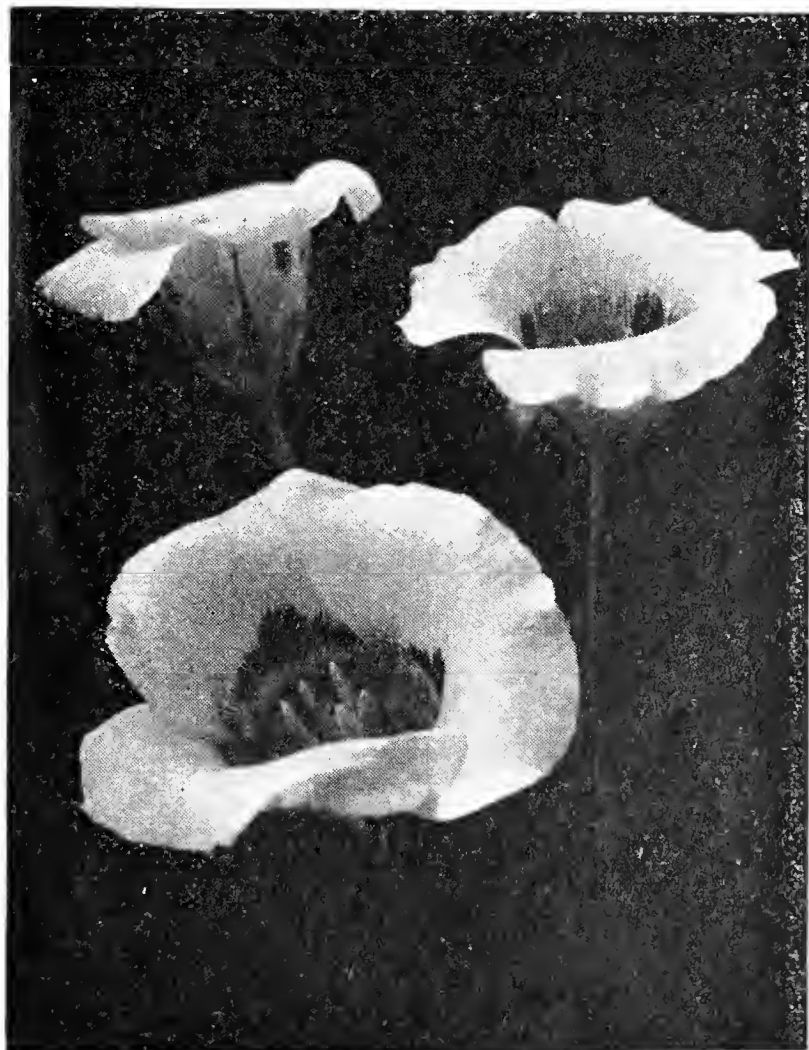
macrocarpus—Exquisite lavender flowers of large size, tinted green on the reverse, on stiff stems. 20c each.

***maweanus** — (Cat's Ears) Soft lavender flowers, filled with hairs, on 8 in. stems. 5c each.

***maweanus grdf**—Large flowered form of the preceding. 10c each.

***nuttalli**—The state flower of Utah and called the "Sego Lily" by the Mormons. Endures very cold weather and grows from 15 to 18 inches high, with 3 to 6 flowers of pure white with markings of gold and maroon. 10c each.

***pulchellus amabilis**—Nodding rich yellow flowers on stems up to 15 inches high. 10c each.



Calochortus



Camassia Leichtlinii

CAMASSIA leichtlini — Large star-shaped flowers on 3 to 4 ft. stems during June and July. Of easy culture, planting bulbs 3 to 4 inches deep during Fall. Blue shades. 15c each.

leichtlini alba—White flowering form of preceding, flowering two weeks later than blue. 15c each.

CHIONDOXA *luciliae—(Glory of the Snow) Early spring flowering bulbous subjects, with 10 to 15 flowers of a sky blue with a pure white heart, on 6 to 8 inch stems. Delivery only from Sept. to Dec. 1st. 5c each.

***sardensis**—Of a rich blue self color, this variety comes into bloom about two weeks earlier than preceding variety. 5c each.

CORYDALIS *bulbosa—A very rare species with fine ferny foliage and short spikes of glowing purple flowers on 6 inch stems. 50c each.

CROCUS—The following fall-flowering species can be supplied during July and Aug.

***speciosus**—Large bright blue flowers. 5c each.

***zonatus**—Lavender flowers with an orange zone. 5c each.

CROCUS—Spring flowering specie.

***susianus**—Brilliant cups of orange gold, opening into a wide open flower in February. Delivery, Sept. to Dec. 1st. 5c ea.

CYCLAMEN—We have seedling bulbs of the following species, from one to two years old. They are reasonably true, but as they have not bloomed, cannot be guaranteed.

***atkinsi**—Hybrid between *C. coum* and *ibericum*, coming reasonably true from seed. Brilliant green foliage, blotched silvery white. Flowers pale pink or white, sometimes lined or flushed with crimson, in spring. 75c each.

***europeum**—Leaves marbled and the flowers, varying from pink to deep rose, are deliciously scented. Summer and fall. 75c each.

***neapolitanum**—One of the easiest. Marbled leaves and flowers varying pink to seldom white, with crimson base. Summer and fall. 60c each.

***repandum**—A rare species with leaves of fine texture and carmine or rosy red flowers late in spring. One of the last to bloom. 75c each.

We also have a few of the following:

***cilicicum** — Pink flowers with crimson blotch. \$1.00 each.

***Coum** — Winter flowering. Dark green foliage and small red flowers. \$1.00 each.

***graecum**—Heart-shaped leaves with small horn-like teeth. Pink flowers in autumn. \$1.00 each.

ERYTHRONIUM—(Trout-Lily or Dogs Tooth Violet) While these are naturally woodland plants, they will thrive in shaded corners and crevices of rock work. They prefer a light, rather moist, but well-drained soil, and planted about 3 inches deep. With a few exceptions, the foliage is richly mottled. The tubers should be planted in the fall of the year.

***citrinum**—Almost pure white with strongly contrasting deep citron on lower third. 10c each.

***giganteum**—Large cream colored flowers. 10c each.

***grandiflorum**—The leaves of this species are not mottled. Flowers are of brightest buttercup yellow. 10c each.

hendersonii—Flowers lovely light purple, with centers a deep maroon, almost black. 10c each.

***klamathensis**—A dwarf species, near to *parviflorum*. Light yellow with pink tips. Choice and rare. 15c each.

***parviflorum**—Bright yellow flowers on 10 inch stems. 10c each.

***Rose Beauty** — (*johnsoni* Pink Gem) A very early flowering species with deep rose pink flowers. 10c each.

***tuolemnensis** — New and distinct. Very large tubers, making offsets. The large leaves are not mottled and the golden yellow flowers are borne on 15 to 18 inch stems very early in spring. Large size, 25c each. Smaller size, 15c each. Delivery from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1.

FRITILLARIA—Bulbous plants of the woodlands of Oregon and California. Delivery from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1.

***agrestis**—A dwarf species, 6 to 8 inches high with color rather variable, according to soil and elevation. Bulbs which flowered with us last season showed practically all one form, reddish, with white specks, the bell narrow, although there were a few of a pinkish shade. All have an odor. 15c each.

***glauca**—Foliage very blue green, while the broad bells of purple are marked with greenish yellow. 8 inches. 15c each.

meleagris—Snake's Head Fritillaria. Rare spp. from England, producing a pretty effect naturalized in grass, in shady glens or under large trees. Plant bulbs about 4 inches deep, placing some sharp sand around the bulb. They are very effective as pot plants, using several in a pot. The large nodding flowers are purplish checkered with grey. 10 inches. 15c each.

***pluriflora**—Next to *F. recurva*, our most beautiful Fritillaria. Many beautiful open bells of lovely deep rose on 8 inch stems, which are very leafy at the base. 15c each.

***pudica**—Erect stems, 4 to 8 inches high, with from 3 to 6 nodding bells of purest gold. Best in full sun, in light, loose, gritty soil. 15c each.

***purdyi**—This species also varies in color according to soil and elevation. Dark red, with white spots, bell very narrow and highly varnished look to whole plant. Petals very straight. No odor. 15c each.

***recurva**—The showiest of all Fritillarias. Many red and orange bells on branching stalks 12 to 24 inches high. Prefers a woodland soil with a little shade. 15c each; extra large bulbs, 25c each.

INCARVILLEA delavayi — Large rich rose Gloxinia-like flowers on 24 to 30 inch stems, June to Aug. The pinnate foliage is also very attractive. 25c and 50c each.

***grandiflora**—Differs from *I. delavayi* with its shorter leaves and the rose-red flowers, which are on very short stems, 6 to 12 inches high. Choice and rare. 75c and \$1.00 each.

IRIS bulbous species—Should be planted in the fall. For later delivery we have some out of pots, for which please add 15c per bulb.

anglica — Bloom later than Spanish and Dutch, with sturdier stems. Dark blue or white. 2 ft. 15c each.

***reticulata**—The violet-scented Iris. Brilliant deep purple flowers with golden blotch, on 6 inch stems. Plant 3 inches deep in any light, un-manured soil, which

is well-drained. Also a fine pot plant, 3 to 5 bulbs in a pot. 35c and 50c each.

***reticulata Cantab**—This form has pale blue standards and pale violet-blue falls, with a golden orange crest. Culture as preceding. 75c each.

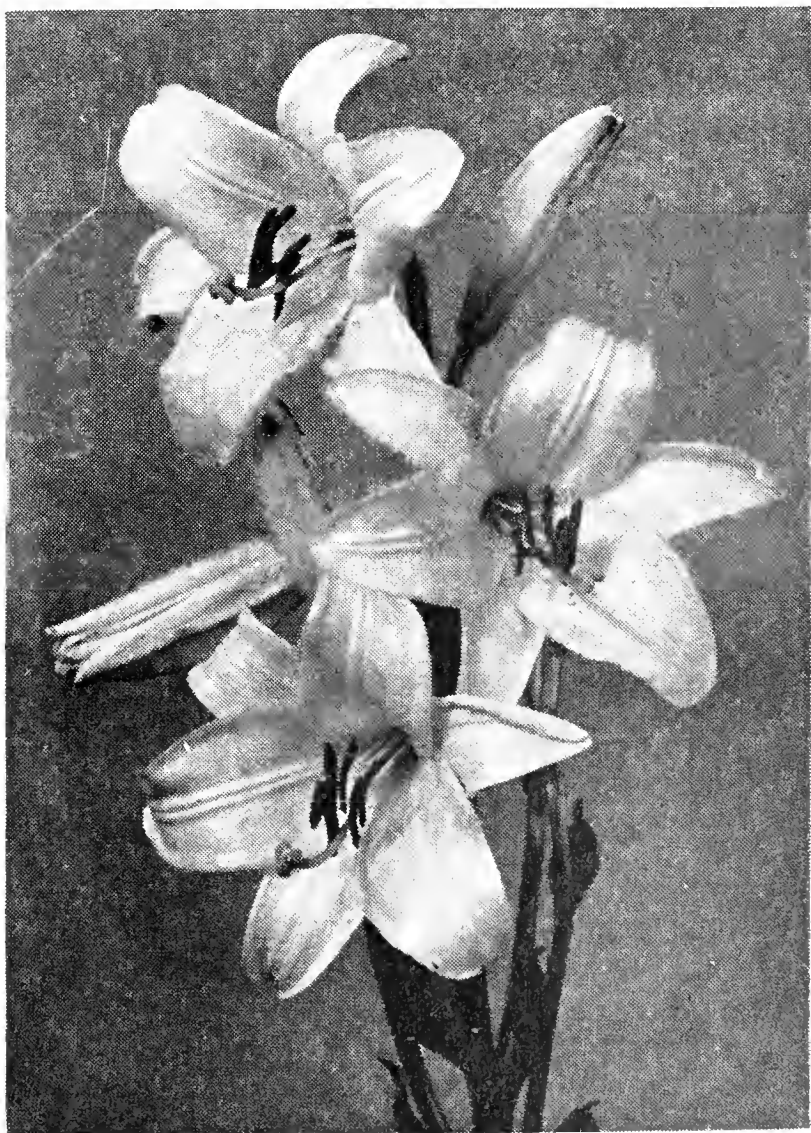
LILIUM—The conditions essential to growing lilies may be generally summarized thus: a cool rooting medium in open, porous soil, perfect drainage and shade from very hot sun. Delivery made from Sept. to Dec. 1st.

amabile—A rare species from Korea. Dark red flowers, spotted with black, on 2 to 3 ft. stems. 35c each.

auratum platyphyllum—Enormous flowers, white, spotted with crimson. 5 to 6 ft. 40c each.

***bolanderi**—A very rare native species, with small, dainty bell-shaped flowers, deep crimson-red, spotted purple, on 2 to 3 ft. stems in July and Aug. 50c and 75c each.

***callosum**—A Japanese species for the rock garden. Bright red flowers, usually spotted purplish black and with red or scarlet anthers, on 18 to 24 inch stems. 35c each.



Candidum

candidum — (Madonna Lily) Pure white, fragrant flowers on 4 to 6 ft. stems. Do not have top of bulb covered with more than an inch of soil. 25c and 35c each.

LILIUM—Continued.

- *cernuum**—Another Japanese species for the rock garden. Similar to *L. tenuifolium*, except in color. It is a lilac-pink, spotted wine-color, and is very fragrant. 18 inches high, June and July. 40c each.
- chinooki**—The Sunset Lily. See *L. pardalinum giganteum*, the correct name for this Lily.
- concolor**—(Star Lily) An upright but slender species. Bright scarlet flowers in July on 18 to 24 inch stems. 35c each.
- henryi**—From China, it is one of the hardiest and most permanent of all lilies. Same form and appearance as the speciosum varieties, but flowers are a bright orange-yellow, on 5 to 6 ft. stems, Aug. and Sept. 25c and 35c each.
- humboldti** — Stout 5 to 6 ft. stems with many large orange-red flowers, spotted maroon. Soil not too light, plant 8 inches deep. 50c each.
- humboldti magnificum**—Differs from preceding in having darker foliage and spots on flowers being surrounded by circle of crimson. 75c each.
- *japonicum**—(*krameri*) Flowers very beautiful and chaste. Each funnel-shaped, about 6 inches long and as much across. Delicate flesh-pink, often shaded blush. Under ordinary garden conditions grows up to 3 ft. high. In well-drained, rich woodland soil, always cool and not lacking moisture. 50c each.
- maritimum**—A rare bog spp with flowers of deepest crimson, only lightly dotted in the throat. Light sandy soil with plenty of leaf mold and peat. For the Fern corner or Rhododendron bed. 50c each.
- occidentale**—The most local of our Oregon species, if not of all lilies. Found natively in only a few spots in southern Oregon and northern California. Grows from 4 to 6 ft. high, with up to 15 flowers which are of a glowing crimson, with maroon spots in the throat. The buds before opening are blood-red. June and July. 50c each.
- pardalinum giganteum**—The Sunset Lily. Also listed by some growers as *L. chinooki*. We were the first to grow this species commercially, having secured our stock from an old home near the Columbia River. We once, in common with others, considered it a hybrid, but the evidences accumulating from a study both of the plant itself and its seed progeny, points to the contrary. Wm. N. Craig, of Boston, author of "Lilies and their Culture in America", and one of the world's foremost authorities on lilies, writing for the *Florists Review*, states, "I consider this one of the finest of garden lilies." Under favorable conditions it attains a height of from 7 to 9 ft. The stout stems, clothed in luxuriant foliage, hold their heads of gorgeous bloom aloft, June to Aug. The base of each segment is chrome-yellow, spotted maroon and the outer portions deep scarlet red. Plant at least 12 inches deep. 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.
- parryi**—One of the world's finest species. Prefers a cool, moist spot, with perfect drainage. Slender leafy stems, 2 to 4 ft. high, bear up to 25 long, lemon-yellow sweet-scented flowers during July and Aug. 75c and \$1.00 each.
- parvum**—A worthy little bog lily which, under favorable conditions, grows 4 to 6 ft. high, with many small, bell-shaped flowers, orange at centers with crimson tips. Plant at least 10 inches deep, in a cool, moist spot, mixing plenty of leaf-mold or peat with the sandy soil. 50c ea.
- phillippinense formosanum**—Flowers very long and trumpet shape. Pure white, with reddish-brown shading on exterior tips of petals, which are recurving. Grassy foliage and slender 2 to 3 ft. stems. July and Aug. 25c and 35c each.
- regale** — Big, fragrant trumpets of white, shaded pink and tinted with yellow at base. on 3 to 5 ft. stems. June and July. 15c, 25c and 40c each.
- *rubellum**—An early Lily for a shady spot in the rockery, carrying small trumpet shaped flowers of light pink on 15 inch stems. Plant 6 inches deep. 35c each.
- Shuksan**—One of the fine hybrids developed by Dr. Griffiths of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture by crosses between *L. humboldti* and *pardalinum*. Has the appearance of *humboldti*, but the robust constitution of *pardalinum*. The color is a soft tone of salmon-orange, spotted at the base with claret brown ranging to red at the tips. 5 to 7 ft. Plant about 10 inches deep. \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.
- sulphureum** — A lovely species from the mountains of Burma. Being one of the last of the trumpet lilies to bloom, it lends its distinctive charm to the gardens of late summer and early autumn. From one to several large trumpet flowers of sulphur-yellow are borne on tall, wiry 5 to 6 ft. stems. Prefers a sandy, leaf-mold soil, and plant at least 10 inches deep. Protect in very cold climates by mulching in winter, 3 to 4 ft. deep. 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

LILIUM—Continued.

superbum—Turks Cap Lily. Flowers bright reddish orange, with red tips and greenish centers, on 4 to 6 ft. stems. July and Aug. 25c and 35c each.

***tenuifolium**—Coral Lily. Slender stems, grassy foliage and many flowers of bright scarlet. Plant about 5 inches deep. 18 inches high. June and July. 15c and 25c each.

***tenuifolium "Golden Gleam"**—A fine form of the preceding, with golden apricot colored flowers. 25c and 35c each.

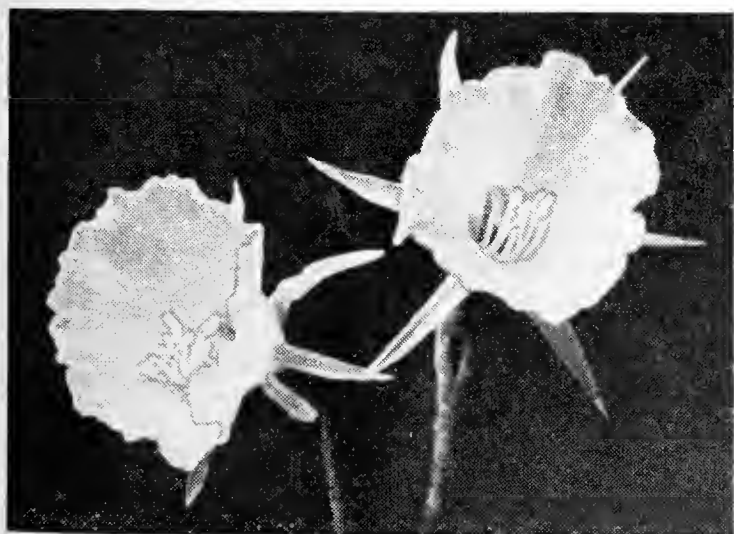
testaceum—(L. excelsum or Nankeen Lily) One of the finest of lilies, but with a color difficult to describe; a shading of dull apricot with orange-red anthers, deliciously fragrant. Select a sunny position, protected from chilly winds and late spring frosts, with perfect drainage. Plant not more than 4 inches deep. Plant this early. 75c and \$1.00 each.

***wallacei**—A charming Japanese form of L. elegans, with warm apricot flowers, with rosy shading, on 12 to 15 inch stems, during Aug. 35c each.

washingtonianum — Mt. Hood Lily. This fine species from the mountains of Oregon is the principal trumpet flowered lily native of America. Tall, leafy stems bear as many as 25 sweet-scented blooms, which open white, but change to pink and wine color with age. Our garden grown bulbs are fresh and healthy. Perfect drainage essential. 50c each.

NARCISSUS, Rock Garden Section—Virtually all of the following are suitable for the rock garden.

***bulbocodium citrinus** — Beautiful pale citron-colored form of the Hoop Petticoat Daffodil. Likes a damp position and a soil with leaf-mold and peat. 6 to 8 inches. 25c each.



Bulbocodium Conspicuum (Hoop Petticoat)

***bulbocodium conspicuum** — Rich golden yellow form, with a fine rush-like foliage. Likes a sandy peat. 15c and 25c ea.

***canaliculatus**—A dainty little gem with heads of from 3 to 4 flowers which have a white perianth and yellow cup, being very fragrant. 25c each.

OXALIS *adenophylla — Crinkly, grey-green leaves among which nestle all through the summer huge goblets of lilac-pink, darkening to crimson at the base. A light, well-drained soil in full sun. Plant in autumn, delivery of bulbs being made from Sept. to Dec. Dormant bulbs, 35c and 50 each. Plants in spring, 50c each.

***bowiei**—Bold trifoliate leaves and large rose-red flowers all summer and fall, on 6 inch stems. It is impossible to move this species after it has started to grow, so order in early fall. Delivery, Sept. to Nov. 25c each.

PUSCHKINIA libanotica—A charming little bulbous plant for early spring flowers, which are in a loose raceme. White with each lobe lined with blue, giving a soft blue effect. 6 to 8 inches high. 10c each.

SCHIZOSTYLIS Mrs. Hegarty—An excellent late flowering bulbous plant, with a profusion of satiny pink flowers, on 12 to 18 inch stems, from Aug. to Nov. Fine for cutting. They like a deep loam or peaty soil, not too dry, with a little protection from cold in very cold climates. 35c each.

STERNBERGIA lutea — Dark green strap-like leaves and large, upright Crocus-like yellow flowers in Sept. Like a warm, well-drained soil, planted 6 inches deep. 25c each.

TIGRIDIA pavonia—Tiger Flower or Shell Flower of Mexico. A bulbous plant of about the same hardiness as the Gladiolus. In mild climates they may be left in ground, mulching with leaves or straw and soil, after the bulbs are dormant and cold weather has set in. They prefer a light but fertile soil and should have plenty of moisture during the flowering period. Plant from 5 to 6 inches deep in full sun. They produce their flowers, which are formed by three broad petals extending from a central cup, and curiously marked, from June to Oct. We can supply first size bulbs of the following colors: red, yellow or orange, in separate colors at 15c each.

Giant deep rose—25c each.

Blush pink—25c each.

White—25c each.

* Alpines or Rock plants.

TRITONIA (syn. *Montbretia*) **Earlham Large-flowered Hybrids**—These magnificent new hybrids have attracted much attention during the past few years. They represent a notable advance on the ordinary *Tritonia* or *Montbretia* in commerce. They are much taller and robust in growth, and the flowers are much larger and of greater beauty and size, some measuring from 3 to 6 inches across.

They are of easy culture, preferring a light loam, enriched with leaf-mold or a little bone meal, but no manure or chemical fertilizer should touch the roots. In severe climates they are best treated as gladioli bulbs, but where winters are not severe they may be left in ground, mulching with leaves or straw and a little soil. The moisture supply should be ample during the growing and flowering period, and they will do equally well in the light shade of the perennial border or full sun.

Aurora—Very large flowers, pure orange-yellow. 40c each.

His Majesty—Very broad petals, deep velvety scarlet, shading to gold; reverse of petals dark crimson shading down to gold. The largest flowered of all. 25c ea.

James Coey — Open flowers, of perfect form with smooth, broad petals. Rich vermilion-scarlet with golden orange lustre. Center yellow with crimson blotches. 25c each.

Joan of Arc—Glowing deep golden color, with slight crimson markings in center, reverse of petals flushed orange. 35c ea.

Lemon Queen—Creamy yellow, pale center and deep orange buds. 25c each.

Marjorie — Orange yellow with crimson center. 25c each.

Princess Mary—Pale yellow petals with red tips, and three of the petals bright crimson on reverse side. 25c each.

Queen Alexandra — Chrome yellow with carmine blotch at base of petals. 25c ea.

Queen Charlotte—Orange scarlet, center shading to primrose, with ruby markings. 25c each.

Queen of Spain — Brilliant deep golden orange, reverse of petals golden apricot with small crimson and purple calyx. 25c each.

Una — Rich apricot with carmine blotch. 25c each.

Mixed — A choice mixture of the best named varieties, 20c each, \$15.00 per 100. Assortment of 11 varieties, one of

each, labeled, \$2.50. Assortment of 11 varieties, three of each, labeled. \$6.50.

TULIPS—Rare and beautiful species, adapted to the alpine garden, especially the dainty small species, such as *batalini*, *chrysantha*, *clusiana*, etc. Plant them 3 to 4 inches deep in a light, well-drained soil, in full sun.

The prices quoted below are for dormant bulbs, deliverable from Aug. 1st to Nov. 15th. For bulbs out of pots please add 10c per bulb. These are established and may be supplied at any time.

***batalini**—A very rare and charming species, the dainty flowers of soft, creamy-yellow, with deeper yellow center being borne on 6 inch stems. April. 50c each.

***chrysantha**—Another very rare and beautiful species, bearing dainty flowers of soft light yellow inside and shaded cherry-rose outside, on 8 inch stems. April. 40c each.

***clusiana**—(The Candy-Stick Tulip) Outer petals cherry-red, inner petals white, with violet center, on 10 inch stems. Plant this species about 6 inches deep among stones or roots of other plants, in a sheltered spot. 15c each.

***eichleri**—Immense crimson-scarlet flowers with slight greyish-green shading on exterior of petals, and glistening black center marked with gold. 25c each.

***kaufmanniana**—The Water Lily Tulip. The first of the wild tulips to bloom. Large flowers of elegant form, opening out flat to a great size in the sun, creamy white, carmine-red on the reverse, the center golden yellow. 25c each.

***kolpakowskiana**—Golden yellow flowers shaded rose on exterior of petals. A very rare species. 65c each.

***marjoletti**—Long slender buds, opening pale yellow with outer petals rosy red. 15c each.

***praecox**—A brownish looking bud opening into a glowing scarlet flower on 12 inch stems in early April. 25c each.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OFFERS

For \$2.00 we will send, postpaid, \$3.50 worth (catalog value) of plants, our selection. Please state whether they are for sunny or shady border or rockery. For \$5.00 we will send plants worth \$10.00, postpaid.

You may state your preference as to variety and color and we shall do our best to comply with same.

SEEDS OF ALPINE AND HARDY PERENNIALS

All seeds listed below are gathered from plants grown in our gardens at Maplewood, Oregon, and are from the same stock of which we sow and propagate. Naturally, we exercise the utmost care in gathering them. But we give no warranty as to description, quality or productiveness of any of the seeds we send out, and every order for seeds will be executed on these conditions only. Unfavorable weather or soil conditions, too deep or too shallow plantings, etc., causes entirely beyond our control, are reasons for most of the failures with seeds.

Price, except where noted, 25c per packet.

- Acaena glauca.

Aconitum wilsoni.

Adenophora potanini, 50c.

Aethionema armenum, 50c.

Alstroemeria aurantiaca.

Alstroemeria chilensis, 50c.

Alyssum montanum, 50c.

Alyssum repens, 50c.

Alyssum saxatile compactum.

Alyssum saxatile citrinum

Alyssum spinosum, 50c.

Androsace primuloides, 50c.

Anemone fulgens, 50c.

Anemone montanum.

Anemone pulsatilla.

Anemone St. Brigid.

Anemone sylvestris.

Aquilegia akitensis, 50c.

Aquilegia Longspurred hybrids.

Aquilegia pyrenaica.

Arabis rosea muralis.

Arenaria grdfl., 50c.

Arenaria montana, 50c.

Armeria caespitosa, 50c.

Armeria caespitosa hybrids.

Armeria vulgaris.

Asperula cynanchica

Aster alpinus superbus.

Aster amellus King George.

Aster amellus Rudolph Goethe.

Aster amellus Sonia.

Aster foliaceus.

Aster forresti, 50c.

Aster frikarti Wonder of Stafa, 50c.

Aster lichiangensis, 50c.

Aster porteri.

Aubrietia Crimson King, 50c.

Aubrietia hybrids.

Aubrietia moerheimi, 50c.

Bellium minutum, 50c.
- Calandrinia umbellata.

Campanula barbata, carpatica.

Campanula cochlearifolia and alba.

Campanula garganica, 50c.

Campanula glomerata acaulis.

Campanula lauri.

Campanula Miranda, 50c.

Campanula poscharskyana, 50c.

Campanula raddeana; rtdfl.

Campanula rtdfl. Olymoica.

Campanula saxifraga, 50c.

Campanula lactiflora caerulea.

Campanula persicifl Telham Beauty, 50c.

Chrysanthemum mawi.

Clematis tangutica farreri, 50c.

Clintonia andrewsiana, 50c.

Codonopsis ovata; tangshen, 50c.

Convulvulus mauritanicus.

Delphinium belladonna; bellamosum.

Delphinium Wrexham, re-selected hybrids.

Dianthus allwoodi-alpinus, 50c.

Dianthus alpinus, 50c.

Dianthus knappi; neglectus, 50c.

Dianthus peristeri; roysi hyb., 50c.

Dianthus sylvestris inodorus, 50c.

Dianthus winteri, 50c.

Dicentra eximia.

Dicentra oregana, 50c.

Dodecatheon Colrigo, 50c.

Dodecatheon hugeri; media.

Dodecatheon radicatum, 50c.

Douglasia montana, 50c.

Draba armata; dicranoides, 50c.

Dryas sundermanni, 50c.

Echinacea purpurea hybrids.

Edraianthus dalmaticus.

Edraianthus graminifolius, 50c.

Erodium macradenum, 50c.

Erythronium, in var.

SEEDS OF ALPINE AND HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued.

Fritillaria biflora; *purdyi*; *recurva*.

Gentiana acaulis clusi.

Gentiana purdomi; *sceptrum*.

Gentiana septemfida.

Geum borisi, 50c.

Gypsophila acutifolia.

Helianthemum, best named, mixed.

Helleborus niger, 50c.

Helleborus foetidus, 50c.

Helleborus orientalis *hyb.*, 50c.

Herniaria glabra.

Hesperis Matronalis.

Heuchera sanguinea.

Hypericum coris; *fragile*.

Hypericum rhodopaeum.

Incarvillea delavayi.

Iris; Native species, 50c.

Jasione humilis, 50c.

Jasione perennis.

Kniphofia Borschs *hyb.*

Lavandula atropurpurea nana, 50c.

Lavandula stoechas, 50c.

Lavandula officinalis.

Leontopodium alpinum, 50c.

Lewisia cotyledon; *finchi*.

Lewisia heckneri; *heckneri* *hyb.*

Lewisia howelli; *purdyi*.

Lewisia rediviva.

Lilium bolanderi; *occidentale*, 50c.

Lilium small pkts. of others.

Linum alpinum; *capitatum*.

Linum tenuifolium; *narb.* Six Hills.

Lupinus, Regal Hybrids.

Lythrum salicaria.

Meconopsis baileyi, 50c.

Meconopsis cambrica.

Nepeta mussini; *ukranica*.

Ononis hircina; *spinosa*, 50c.

Ononis rotundifolia.

Papaver nudicaule; *rupifragum*.

Papaver orientalis Ethel Swete; King George.

Papaver orientalis Mahony; Mrs. Fisher;
Mrs. Perry.

Papaver orientalis Mrs. Stobart; Perrys White.

Papaver orientalis Rose Beauty; Wunderkind;
Wurtembergia.

Pentstemon barb. Coral Gem and Shell Pink.

Pentstemon cardwelli; *heterophyllus*.

Pentstemon newberryi; *rupicola*.

Pentstemon scouleri alba.

Phlox adsurgens, 50c.

Phyteuma scheuchzeri.

Platycodon grdf.; *Maries*.

Polemonium carneum; *reptans*.

Primula Juliae hybrids, 50c.

Primula Gold Star; *Veris* Large Flowered.

Primula Ozon; *Queen of Heaven*, 50c.

Primula capitata mooreana, 50c.

Primula auricula.

Pterocephalus parnassi, 50c.

Ranunculus gramineus.

Rudbeckia fulgida *hyb.*

Ruta graveolens.

Saxifraga, many varieties, 50c. each.

Saxifraga longifolia, true, 50c.

Scabiosa graminifolia.

Scutellaria ind. jap., 50c.

Sempervivum, many different forms.

Senecio tyrolensis.

Silene californica; *hookeri*, 50c.

Silene maritima.

Solidago virgaurea cutleri, 50c.

Synthyris sweetseri.

Trachelium rumelicum, 50c.

Trollius albiflorus, 50c.

Verbascum phoeniceum.

Viola Apricot; *florariensis*; *Jersey Gem*;
Jersey Jewel.

Viola Lord Nelson; *White Wermig*.

Viola Climax; *Oregon Cream*, 50c.

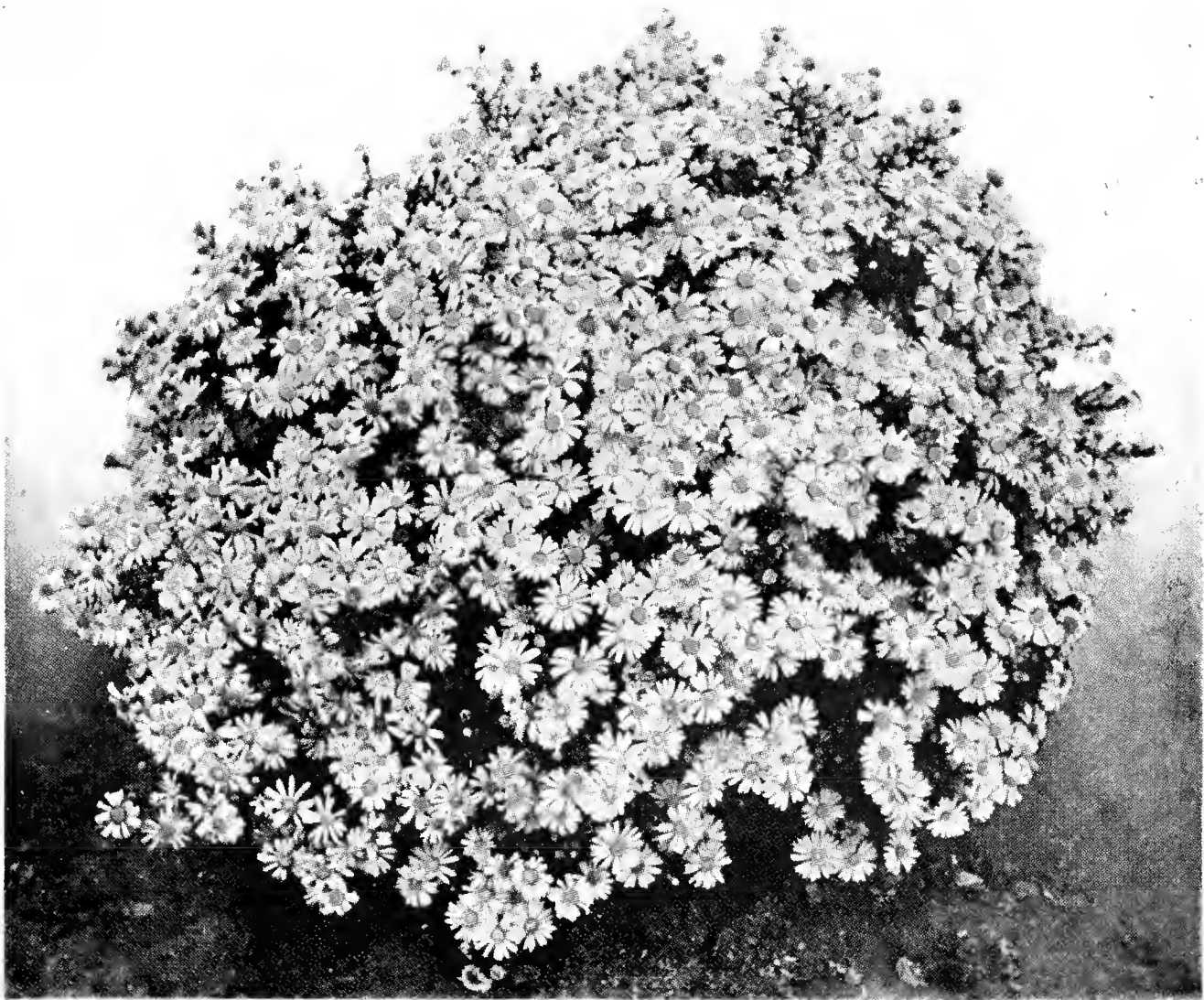
Viola adunca; *halli*.

Viola eizanense.

Wallflowers, separate colors.

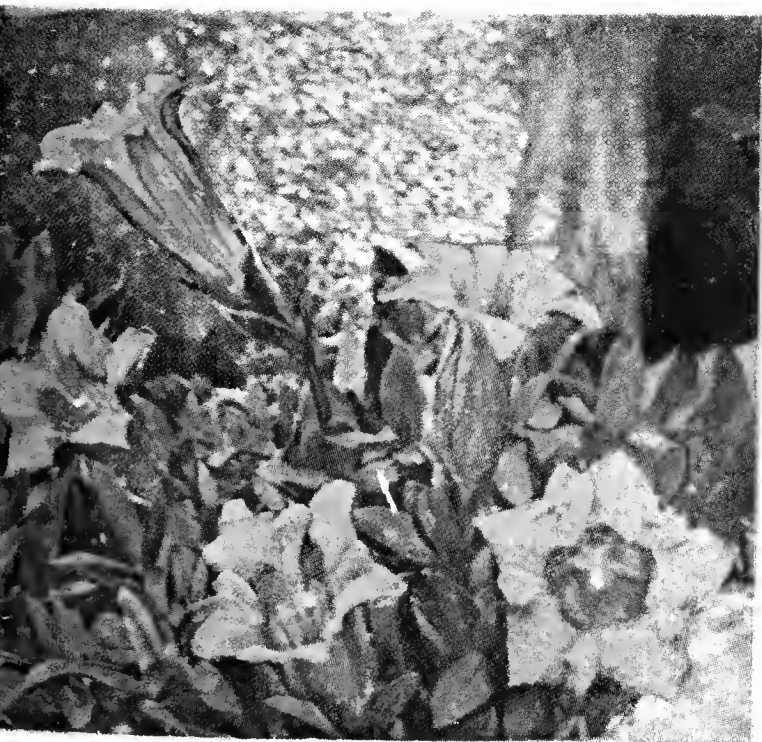
Zauschneria californica.

We have small packets of many other seeds.
Write us your wants.



Dwarf Hardy Asters

Page 11



Gentiana acaulis clusi



Kniphofia Borschs Hybrids

GENTIANA acaulis clusi—Planted in a deep rich soil will make wide mats of deep green, covered in spring with huge gentian blue trumpets. Page 22.

KNIPHOFIA Borschs hybrids (Red Hot Poker) — New everblooming hybrids, orange scarlet or yellow, from May to Oct., on 3 to 4 ft. stems. Mixture only. 25c and 50c each. Page 28.



PRIMULA VERIS (Queen of Heaven)—Flowers of pleasing shades of blue on
6 to 8 inch stems. 50c each. Page 37.

WM. BORSCH & SON, Inc.
MAPLEWOOD, OREGON

SWEENEY, STRAUB & DIMM, HORTICULTURAL PRINTERS, PORTLAND, ORE